CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

RAY, MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 51 CLARK STREET. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR

VOL. XI. CHICAGO TUESDAY MORNING MARCH 23 1858. NO. 243.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Tuesday Morning .... March 23, 1858.

☞ See Telegraphic News on fourth page.

Senator Trumbull's Speech.

We devote a large part of our space, to-day, to the recent speech of Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois. We need not apologize to our readers for our lack of variety; because they will find in the Senator's earnest and vigorous sentences—his admirable defence of Republican principles and policy, and his thorough exposition of the Kansas fraud—food for all the thought they have to bestow. We regard this effort of the Senator's as not a whit below the other memorable speeches which have preceded it during the discussion of the great question which yet engages the attention alike of the Senate and the House.

The Late Gale—Destruction of Life on the Ohio.

The effects of the gale of Wednesday last were seriously felt in all the country along the South shore of Lake Ontario, East as far as Oswego. At Rochester much damage was done, though luckily no lives were lost. Barns, chimneys and smoke-pipes were blown down, roofs drifted, and moveable property destructively scattered about. On the same day a hurricane swept along the valley of the Ohio during portions of the day and evening of the 18th. At Louisville considerable damage was done. At Cincinnati two or three school children were badly injured by the bricks blown from the chimney of a school house. At Pittsburgh the gust raised a great commotion, and the tempest made sad work with a fleet of coal boats in the vicinity of Brown's Island. Eight boats and barges were lost, and the lives of from twelve to sixteen men. The hurricane struck the boats just at dusk, and so suddenly that the crews had no time to secure them or their own safety. Only some seven men escaped from the sinking fleet.

Collector of the Port—Another Complication.

CONLEY's boast that he had the Collectorship of the Port of Chicago in his breeches-pocket, proves to be mere gammon; and it proves another thing, that it is never safe to halloo until one is out of the woods. The jubilation raised by CONLEY's friends upon his representations, have set new machinery in operation, and the result is that Mr. B. F. STROTHER, a gentleman of wealth and leisure, late a member of the law firm of HIGGINS, BECKWITH & STROTHER, is put forward by his friends as CONLEY's competitor. STROTHER has the advantage, inasmuch as he has been a Lecompton man from the beginning. He is a Virginian by birth and education, and has a hereditary bias for nigger-breeding, which is the touchstone of modern Democratic orthodoxy; whereas CONLEY is a recent convert to the true political faith; until lately he was Judge DOUGLAS' right bower, and even now he is suspected of heartily sympathising with the Senator in his apostacy. Such being the case, we shall be disappointed if STROTHER does not win. CONLEY's strong points are that he is an Irishman and a Catholic; but as religion among the saints of Democracy is secondary to nigger-making, STROTHER's chances are decidedly the most favorable. If it will help him any, we will cheerfully testify that we have known him for seven years in Galena and Chicago, and that during the whole time we have never been aware that he entertained a humane sentiment on the slavery question, or that he was ever suspected of being the friend of free white labor. CARPENTER, LEIB or Major DIVERSEY will please write out the facts in proper form, and they shall have our signature.

The Removal of Gen. Fry.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

The removal of Gen. Fry has undoubtedly done the "Administration" more injury than all previous removals combined. His long residence in this State and his always upright and honorable life, have made him more friends than any half-dozen Federal appointees can lay claim to; and these friends are not confined to Chicago, but are to be found in every one of the hundred counties of Illinois.

This he would be found, in any contest between Slavery and Freedom in any Territory, upon the side of Freedom, is not at all strange to those who know the man; and if for that reason, such men as Gen. Fry are to be guillotined, "the Administration" will not have a corporal's guard of followers among the reasoning, reflecting, independent Democrats of the North.

What Gen. Fry's opinions are upon Lecompton is unknown even to his friends. Yet, they do know that his self-respect would not permit him, whatever his opinions might be, to hold office under the President, and make war upon him at the same time; and the friends of Gen. Fry hoped that "the best officer we ever had in the Custom House" would not be displaced, to make room for some blatant defamer and abuser of Judge Douglas. The old saying—"Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad"—can be applied to our Democratic President, judging from his course in regard to certain removals and appointments in this city.

A DEMOCRAT.

The above is all very well, if Gen. Fry is removed.—[ED. TRIB.

The Ex-Mayor, &c.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR:—I wish to propound a few inquiries for your consideration, to which I desire categorical answers, and no dodging. I wish to know whether, under the city charter, and constitution of the United States, Mr. John Wentworth's term of office has expired? If not, about what time, in your opinion, will it expire? The impression that his functions would terminate within a week or so after the municipal election, prevailed quite extensively in my Ward, up to last Friday morning; and it was with this view that I labored with others, to procure the nomination and election of Mr. JOHN C. HAINES. But I infer from the Democrat of Friday, (a copy of which was sent to me by a vicious Locofoco, with his compliments, last evening,) that the customary order of things has been reversed; that the efforts of those Republicans who thought to render the city a service by placing a Republican in the Mayor's office have been singularly fruitless; and that the notion of differing from the old Pacha who holds sway in "Jackson Hall," on a question of public policy, is still a [illegible]—he calls it "throwing a firebrand into the Republican party." I judge also [illegible] reference to some matters [illegible] of Captain of the Police, that [illegible] ceased to be Mayor, Mr. Wentworth [illegible] entire charge of the new Mayor and [illegible] of God, carry him triumphantly through his official term!

[illegible] me to say that all this is vastly [illegible] friends of John C. Haines—those [illegible] and well-tried friends at a period [illegible] was, according to his own con[illegible] to "put him down." I [illegible] disgusting, and if there can be any[illegible] effective it is the rumor circulating [illegible] Court House—started by Wentworth [illegible] that persons desiring audience with Mr. Haines for any purpose whatever, can only be sure of success by getting an audience with Wentworth [illegible]. How many of Mr. Haines' old friends so situated, would consent to be humiliated in this way? How many do not feel already pained and humiliated by being compelled to bear this sort of [illegible] back and forth between Wentworth [illegible], or is flung in our faces by [illegible] who emphasize the word with "we [illegible]"

As for myself, sir, I have never solicited a favor from a city official, Republican or Democrat, and have none to ask now; but if I should happen, at any time, to find my access to Mr. Haines obstructed or interfered with by Wentworth or his most [illegible] I should be very likely to take my [illegible].

It was no part of my design, when I commenced writing this communication, to advert to the matter which has called forth the dictatorial slang in the *Democrat*. I wished simply to protest against this duplication of Mayors. The continuance of the office of Captain of Police, and the beggarly sum of $2000 appropriated for his maintenance, provided he confines himself to his legitimate duties and does not allow himself to be made a political cat's-paw, are not, in my view, worth quarreling over. But, sir, let us keep within the limits of the charter, and have only one Mayor at a time. We have, as I think, elected a good one; let us be satisfied with him. Wentworth clutches at his vanishing power like any other political desperado, who finds himself in the bog of public detestation. Something must be conceded to the greatness of his misery at being once more out of office; but if he is to be even the half Mayor which he fancies himself, during the coming year, I shall sue out a writ of *quo warranto* forthwith, in the name of the

FIFTH WARD.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1858.

It appears that Jack Calhoun on the 16th inst., "made up" his returns, and sent out the results of his "counts" to Kansas, there to be published in the Black Democratic, Yellow and Brown paper of the Territory. It is suspected here that Jack has declared in a Free State majority for one or both Houses of the Legislature, but has given the Executive offices to the Colored Democracy. This is Mr. Parrott's opinion. The pretext upon which John counts into office his colored brethren, is, probably, that some two thousand of the votes were returned to Gov. Denver instead of to himself. This will do well enough as a salvo for his own carcass, but if he has really given an effective working majority of the Legislature, that majority will save Calhoun and Frank Marshall, and any and all of their confederates, any trouble in the premises, by quietly recognizing the set of officers truly elected by the people.

Perhaps I wrote you yesterday that Calhoun was compelled to give the Ruffians something in order to save his life. A distinguished Lecompton Democrat publicly declared that Calhoun would fall under the dirks of the Slave-breeders if he dared count in the Free State men by the returns, or for any cause. Slavery in Kansas began in murder; how aptly would it so end!

The Anti-Lecompton party here are buoyant with hope and confidence. It is believed and asserted that six South Americans, to wit: Humphrey Marshall and Underwood of Ky., H. W. Davis Harris and Ricaud of Md., and Gilmer of N. C., have pledged themselves to vote against the thing in any shape whatever.

Then it is said that Horace F. Clark, of New York city, has ready for delivery a powerful speech against the iniquity; and—*cleo misabile!*—Joe Burns, of Ohio, is said to have subscribed in black and white to the Anti-Lecompton issue, promising to repent and recant. Here then is a change in our favor of eight votes since the 8th of February, when we had exactly one majority on the test vote of 113 to 114 upon Stephens' motion to refer to his Committee on Territories instead of to Harris' select committee.

On the other side we have these facts: That vote on the 8th of February, showed in a full House, *two majority for* Lecompton. All the absentees, have returned except Caruthers of Missouri, who is in Cuba, but who will probably return by the next steamer. Leaving out Caruthers, but including the Speaker, they had one majority. Niblack of Indiana has certainly turned against us. It is extremely probable that Reilly, Dewart, and Jones of Penn, have been seduced; and it is feared that Groesbeck and Lawrence of Ohio, and English of Indiana are wavering or have turned back. I must throw all rumors concerning Joe Burns out of the account. He [illegible] mates therefore result thus: we have gained, or hope we have gained, H. F. Clark, (Democrat,) Humphrey Marshall and four other South Americans, making in all six. But there are reasons to fear that we have lost three from Pennsylvania, two from Indiana, and two from Ohio, making seven in all. On the 8th of Feb., in a full house, Lecompton had one majority, or with the Speaker two. The changes since have been one in favor of the Lecompton Democracy, showing that it is probable that the Lecomptonites have one, or two or four majority in the House.

Our managers count nine majority against the contrivance. Green reckons upon four majority for his bill. With all my hopes I fear that Green's estimate is correct. I fear the treasury and the offices will be too strong for us by a small majority.

It is nearly certain that the speculators in the Irisarri Treaty, with its fine contract for a monopoly of the Nicaragua route, and its protectorate over that State, have been floored. Martinez was favorable to the treaty, but the other governments of Central America protested, and coerced him. Vanderbilt, also, no doubt bribed the Nicaraguans to reject the arrangement. Thus are the destinies of nations played with by the Bulls and Bears of Wall Street. The tax upon the people of California and the Eastern States by the closing of this route is more than two millions of dollars per annum.

The result of the Court Martial on Col. Sumner has been received here, as every where, with the warmest feelings of approbation. If Harney is not blackballed and expelled the Army, it will be only because a strong sectional feeling will interpose to save him. His contemptible conduct has everywhere excited disgust. Aside from the imputations cast upon his courage, the meanness displayed in his persecution of Col. Sumner, will make him the target of censure for all honorable and generous minds during the rest of his life. The Secretary of War disapproves the verdict—but acquiesces. Technically, no doubt—Sumner was guilty of challenging Harney; and in the opinion of military men Harney was guilty of [illegible] the challenge.

But three more speaking days remain for Lecompton. It is now late on Thursday night, and Hon. John Bell is making a most admirable and telling speech against it. Toombs spoke to-day, and did not disgrace himself, because he could not, but a tissue of more impudent and scandalous fabrications was never heard. It was a palpable case of "manifest lying." The miserable recklessness of the bigot struck even his own friends, and they agreed with the Republicans that this "voice from the Toombs" was the most dismal they had ever heard. Judge Trumbull yesterday added to his well earned reputation by a speech covering every point of this atrocious scheme. There will not be near time, notwithstanding these harassing night sessions, for the delivery of all the speeches in readiness. Gen. Wilson, Clay of Alabama, Iverson, Douglas and Green remain to bring up the rear of the column. Douglas is to speak, if he can muster the strength, on Monday, and Green is to follow him up. Douglas has a terrible ordeal to go through. Much is expected of him, and he will have a magnificent audience. But if he goes no farther back than the Lecompton Convention, if he attempts to justify himself during his three years and ten months of contumacy, from January, 1854, to November, 1857, he will make a wretched and ignominious failure. But if he possesses the courage, the honesty and magnanimity to confess his error, and to throw himself upon the generosity of the country, his triumph may be signal and brilliant.

JUNIUS.

Prospects of Lecompton.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 19th, 1858.

The Administration is alarmed at the prospect in the House, and the leaders admit that a great error was committed in not directing its whole influence against the Harris inquiry, when the prestige of power was lost, which cannot now be recovered without personally compromising political friends. To-day the belief is general that Lecompton is down, and may be kept so unless some error be committed or some treachery revealed. A sentiment of confidence prevails on one side and a sentiment of despondency on the other. Still the Administration has an immense patronage in reserve.

Mr. Montgomery's speech from the Democratic stand-point produced a sensation. He maintained that the Nebraska bill was practically repealed by the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and that therefore the Democrats who sustained that principle were bound to vote against Lecompton.

When the bill for the admission of Kansas comes from the Senate, a test will be made on a reference, in what direction is not yet determined, but possibly to a new Select Committee, to be clothed with full powers. If this proposition be carried, the fate of Lecompton may be considered nearly sealed.

[Special Dispatch of the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, March 19th, 1858.

The policy of neither the administration or opposition party in the House, on the course to be pursued with regard to Kansas when the Senate bill may come up after Monday, is yet well defined. It is believed by well informed members, however, that the Republican Douglas party intend to introduce a number of side issues to embarrass the question; and finally, if the vote be against them, to make an effort to refer it to the Special Kansas Committee of fifteen. This will depend very much upon the strength of the two parties that can be mustered. The purpose of the opposition is to take advantage of any favorable moment when the absence of administration men may give them an opportunity.

[Correspondence of the N.Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1858.

The time has come at last. The wisest leaders among the Lecomptonites now fear that the fate of their pet scheme of fraud is sealed; and to-day Mr. Toombs steps boldly forward, and unfurls the banner of disunion to the breeze, with the significant declaration that, to fifteen States this Kansas question is of more importance than the Union itself. Now for the recruits. We shall soon learn who of the Southern Representatives in Congress are prepared to proclaim the dissolution of the Union, abandoning their seats, and returning to their constituencies to lay their commissions at their feet—for that I understand to be the *modus operandi*. The recruiting serjeant certainly had poor success to-day. It was not a Northern Senator who, with prompt and manly indignation, rebuked him on the instant that he invited support for a flag with only fifteen stars. It was Bell, of Tennessee, one of the oldest, as he is the wisest and ablest living statesman of the South. And the gallant Crittenden, too—whose fidelity to Southern institutions is as unquestionable as his patriotism, and as ardent as is his eloquence—exposed the contemplated treason, and marked its infamy in phrases kind and gentle as a parent's chiding, and yet so forcible and thrilling as to draw spontaneous demonstrations of applause from his auditors. It will not do. The "wolf's cry" has lost its power. Popular sovereignty will be maintained by the rejection of the Lecompton swindle, and thus will the game of the disunionists be effectually blocked.

Another Contempt Case—Quite an Excitement in the Assembly.

Last evening, Moses M. Strong was brought before the Assembly for contempt, in refusing to be sworn before the Investigating Committee. His case was argued pro and con, by various members, on the point of giving him a hearing, which the Assembly refused, by eight majority, and as the Speaker arose to put the question on the motion of Mr. Knowlton, to declare him guilty of contempt, Mr. Strong, who was in one of the member's seats, arose and said:—

MR. SPEAKER—I am an American citizen—

Rap—rap went the Speaker's gavel.

The Speaker—Sergeant-at-Arms, take that man into the Post Office immediately.

Mr. Strong tried to proceed, but the Sergeant at-Arms approaching him, he said he would yield to "superior force, but not to reason," and accompanied the officer to the Post Office.

The Assembly then declared Mr. Strong guilty of contempt by a large majority.—*Madison Patriot, Saturday.*

Mr. Strong, it is reported, is now a tenant of the Dane County Jail, for the contempt above noticed. He positively refused, it is said, to testify before the Committee.—*Milwaukee Sentinel, 22d.*

CITY ITEMS.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—Osband, at the Tremont House, has the *Atlantic Monthly* for April. It is an excellent number.

REV. DR. FOSTER, of Evanston, will preach at the Clark street M. E. Church this evening, at 7 o'clock. An interesting revival is in progress at this Church and all are earnestly urged to come. Seats free.

STRAITS AND WELLAND CANAL OPEN.—It will be seen from information given in the "Commercial Column," that the straits at Macinac, as well as the Welland Canal and Green Bay are clear of ice.

LEFT US.—Messrs. Brayton & Mason, Insurance Agents, of this city, have opened a branch office in Chicago, and Mr. E. F. Mason of the above firm, has removed thither, with his family. We are pleased to know that their business is so extensive and prosperous, but we are sorry to lose so valuable a citizen.—*Cleveland Leader.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES.—Mr. Casper Butz will deliver a lecture before the Mechanics' Institute, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject: History of the Mechanic Arts in Europe.

THE NOON PRAYER MEETING.—Yesterday noon the Prayer meeting announced at Metropolitan Hall was attended by about one thousand persons. Rev. Dr. Schenk, rector of Trinity Church officiated, assisted by a number of the Clergymen of the city. Much interest is manifested in this movement, and it will doubtless result in a great deal of good.

THE CHICAGO RECORD.—The *Chicago Record* will hereafter be issued under the name of the *Church Record*, commencing with the April number. It will contain sixteen instead of eight pages, as heretofore, and will be furnished at the same price—one dollar per annum. The April number being the first of a new series, it is a good time to subscribe. Office, 134 Lake street.

A UNION Prayer meeting of all the churches on the "West Side" was held yesterday afternoon, at the First Congregational Church, corner of Washington and Green streets. About two hundred persons attended, and a deep solemnity appeared to pervade the whole assembly. These meetings will be continued daily from 4½ to 5½ o'clock P. M. until farther notice. Christians of all denominations, and all who are anxious in regard to their eternal welfare are invited to attend.

ATLANTIC AND KNICKERBOCKER, &c., &c.—The Atlantic Monthly and Knickerbocker Magazines for April have been received by Messrs. McNally & Co. They also have all other popular monthlies, including Graham, Harper, Godey, Peterson and others.

They expect English papers by the Arabia, this afternoon. They also have the *Leader* for this week.

Many people are taking advantage of the offers they have made to sell their back numbers of magazines at a cheap rate, and are laying in a stock at prices never before offered in Chicago.

POLICE COURT.—Georgiana Wentworth, who was arrested some time since for larceny, in this city, was again arrested, Sunday night, for stealing at Morris, and will be sent there for trial.

Officer O'Connor, on Saturday, arrested one Albert Stuart, charged with stealing a knife and money from Powhekan, Mich. He will be sent back for trial.

The following colored people were fined for being inmates of a house of ill fame: Madison Hays, keeper, $100 and 90 days; Mary Wilbur, William Johnson, Charles Johnson, Eliza Ann Swigger, Jos. Burns, Isaac Smith, Judith Maloney, $10 and 60 days each; Thomas Dyer, F. H. Stuart and Lewis Pierce $10 each.

For being drunk and disorderly, John Elliott and Ann Higgins were fined $5 each; Daniel Hawley, Ellen Maloney and Geo. Schwing $10 each; James Brown and John Sullivan $15 each; J. M. Wright $20; Ellen Smith, Thos. F. Bendel, Sylvester Cavanaugh and John Cavanaugh $25 each; Ellen O'Donahue $10 and 60 days in Bridewell; Richard [illegible] $25 and 60 days in Bridewell.

A COUPLE OF BURGLARS—ONE OF THE BURGLARS ARRESTED.—On Saturday night, the hardware store of Moulton & Barber, corner of South Clark and Adams street, was entered in the rear by removing a pane of glass from the back window. Nine or ten bundles of case knives, and some money from the drawer, were taken. The burglar left, near the show-case, a part of an old bag, tying up the powder with the remainder. Early Sunday morning, officers Quirk and Quinn observed a man with a bundle in his hand, on Market street. They questioned him, and he not giving satisfactory answers, they arrested him. Upon examination, the knives taken from the above store were found. The fellow gives the name of John [illegible], and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr. [illegible] Sadler's tailor shop, No. [illegible] South Wells st., was entered by burglars and robbed of [illegible] of goods. The robbers effected an entrance by breaking two panes of glass from the front door, and opening it. Neither the goods nor robbers have been found.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The regular meeting of the Council was held last evening. The only absentee was Ald Coughlin.

The following proceedings of general interest were had:

A communication was received from the Board of Water Commissioners, relative to the resignation of Mr. Haines, and recommending that the Council immediately proceed to an election to fill the vacancy.

Ald. Long moved to go into an election. Carried. A ballot was taken, which resulted:

Noah H. Sturtevant	12
William Wayman	5
D. J. Lake	1
F. W. Gates	1
Total	19

Mr. Sturtevant was declared duly elected.

The Comptroller sent in a communication stating that the levy of taxes for 1857 is only sufficient for the expense of that year, and asking the passage of an order authorizing the Mayor, Comptroller and Finance Committee to borrow money to meet the accruing expenses of the City Government, and loans to be paid from the taxes to be collected for the year 1858. Laid over, and ordered published.

The Superintendent called attention to the necessity of providing a proper house for the [illegible] steam fire-engine. Referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Sitts, Long and Dunlap.

The Superintendent reported West Lake [illegible] in very bad condition, and suggested [illegible] plan be adopted for permanently improving the same.

The official bonds of the following named city officers were approved:—

Jacob Rhem, Marshal; Alonzo Harvey, Treasurer; J. N. Hendricks, Collector; S. D. Ward, Comptroller; L. C. Huguenin, Harbor Master; Jacob Portmair, Anton Berg, and James Furney, Street Commissioners; Constables, Chilson, Courtwright, Healy, Cutler, Ferris, Hettinger, Weldinger, Prim and Fleming.

The Mayor, nominated John M. Kennedy for the office of Captain of Police and asked the concurrence of the Council thereto.

Ald. Myers stated that the office was a useless one, involving a heavy expense and urged that it be abolished. The ayes and nays were called for, upon the confirmation, with the following result: Ayes—Bross, Long, Kendall, Abbott, D'Wolf, Kennedy, Carter, Ward, Sitts, Von Horn, Dunlap, Wendt, Wahl, Wright, Conley, Carpenter and Ensenbacher—17. Nays—Joy and Myers—2.

The Mayor then announced the following appointments, which were confirmed:—William Justice Bridewell Keeper; Herman Kreisman, City Clerk; N. S. Bouton, Superintendent of Public Works; John H. Kinzie, Superintendent of Special Assessments; Andrew Nelson, Clerk of North Market; and H. Lochbeiler, Clerk of West Market.

Welch Sherman and Geo. H. Sitts to be First Lieutenants of Police; Richard Bellinger, Second Lieutenant of Police.

John C. Miller, Prosecuting Attorney for the Police Court.

Gerhard Paoli, City Physician.

Samuel Flanders, tender of Lake street bridge.

Robert M. Granais, tender Clark street bridge.

Thomas Lewis, tender Rush street bridge.

John McGinn, tender Polk street bridge.

John Hetsing, tender Chicago avenue bridge.

John O'Leary, tender Kinzie street bridge.

Christian Bandt, tender Old street bridge.

Henry Ficke, tender Twelfth street bridge.

Nathan K. Hamilton, tender Madison street bridge.

The Mayor announced the following regular Committees:

Finance—Long, Carter and Conley.

Claims—Carpenter Carter and Coughlin.

Harbor and Bridges—Carter, Wahl and Myers.

Fire and Water—Sitts, Long and Dunlap.

Police—Joy, Sitts and Wendt.

Schools—Bross, Carter and Wright.

Judiciary—Ward, Wahl and Kennedy.

Printing—Abbott, Wright and Ensenbacher.

Wharves and Public Grounds—Wahl, Long and Von Horn.

Licenses—Von Horn, Carpenter and Myers.

Streets and Alleys, South Division—Abbott, Long, Myers and Joy.

Streets and Alleys, North Division—Wendt, Carpenter and Wright.

Streets and Alleys, West Division—Von Horn, Carter and Ensenbacher.

Markets—Kendall, Wright and Coughlin.

Wharfing Privileges—Wright, Carter, Carpenter, Kendall and Kennedy.

Gas Lights—Kennedy, Carter and Carpenter.

Local Assessments—Myers, Ward and Wendt.

County Relations—Sitts, Abbott and Conley.

Public Buildings—Kendall, Von Horn and Dunlap.

Bridewell—Long, Joy and Sitts.

Ald. Coughlin appeared and took his seat.

Ald. Bross, from the Committee on Public Schools, reported the following named persons for election as members of the Board of Education, to serve for three years: P. Bass, E. W. Brewster, S. S. Hayes, James Mulligan and W. A. Porter. A ballot was taken which resulted in their election.

Ald. Long, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the matter of the election of Police Magistrates, reported that there was no authority for such election, and recommending that no persons be declared elected Police Magistrates. Concurred in.

Ald. Long, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the returns from the Third Ward, for Alderman and Constable, stated, in reply to a question from Ald. Myers, that the Committee would be prepared to report at the next meeting of the Council.

An ordinance was passed requiring that one-half of all sidewalks, upon streets filled to the new grade, be raised to the proper grade.

An ordinance was passed directing the Superintendent to take charge of all fire apparatus and houses abandoned by the firemen.

An order was passed disbanding Engine Companies Nos. 4, 10 and 14; Hose Companies Nos. 3 and 5, and Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2.

An order was passed directing the Comptroller to have one thousand copies printed of all ordinances passed since September 15th, 1856, and now in force, to be bound with the new Charter.

The Council adjourned at 10 o'clock.

ROBBER ARRESTED.—About 9 o'clock, Saturday night, officers Douglass and Hunster arrested a hackman, named John Waite, for robbery. It appears that some six weeks ago Waite induced G. H. Coolan, of Elgin, to ride in his hack, and, in company with one John Potts, drove south, upon the prairie, and robbed Coolan of $7, a watch and breast pin. They then knocked him down and left him. Waite has been concealed in the city since the robbery, and, supposing the affair had blown over, made his appearance on Saturday. He is committed for further examination in default of $1,000. Last summer Waite was convicted of petty larceny and sent to Bridewell. Potts is now in jail in this city, awaiting trial upon another charge of robbery.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION—AN OPPOSITION TICKET.—On Saturday evening, a large number of the members of the Young Men's Association met in the reading room, and nominated the following opposition ticket:

President—M. Paige, of Sawyer, Paige & Co.

First Vice-President—J. S. Buchanan.

Second Vice-President—J. Lyle King.

Corresponding Secretary—J. G. Wilson, of Carnes & Wilson.

Recording Secretary—L. C. Ellsworth.

Treasurer—L. A. Willard.

Directors—E. W. Densmore, S. Clary, T. W. Wadsworth, H. W. Bishop, F. P. Fisher, C. B. Brown, W. Miller.

Platform of the Opposition Ticket of the Young Men's Association

PLEDGED TO REFORM!!!

The candidates on the above named ticket are in favor of the following measures, and pledge themselves, if elected, to see that they are faithfully carried out:

1st. A change of location of the Reading Room from the third to the second story, so as to be more accessible and convenient to all classes of persons who have occasion to visit it.

2d. Increased efforts to greatly extend the membership of the Association, and consequently its revenue.

3d. Improvement and increase of the library.

4th. Increase and discrimination as to the selection of the newspaper and periodical list.

5th. A higher standard of lectures—the best men on the best subjects.

6th. A faithful and vigorous performance of the duties incumbent upon the officers.

7th. A determination to have the Association, through its Reading room, its Library and Lectures, creditable to its members and the city; and, in all respects, fully equal to the times.

8th. A modification or change of name of the association to one more appropriate to its character.

The above betokens a spirited contest at the next election. The gentlemen in nomination on the Opposition ticket are good men and true, and will make all their pledges good; they are supported by powerful influences. Now, boys, for the trial!

A YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—We have already published a number of communications urging the formation of a Young Men's Christian Association, and below will be found three additional ones upon the same subject. Is it not quite time that some action was taken which shall lead to the consummation of the desired object? We suggest that a meeting be called in one of the public halls of the city, at an early day, and measures taken to secure the formation of the association. The publication of correspondence only serves to call public attention to the matter and awaken an interest in the project, but some other and more direct and positive action is required to establish such an association as our correspondents have indicated, and we trust such action may be immediately taken.

Editors Tribune:—I am happy to see that I am not alone in my desire to form a "Christian Association" among us, and I have read with pleasure the communications that have appeared in your columns during the last few days.

My object in my former note was to draw out the feelings of others on the subject, for I could but feel that there was a desire for such an organization. I desire that this movement may be so commenced that there shall be no danger of its failure; and to this end I have thought it necessary that the young men of each of the principle evangelical churches should be visited and their co-operation invited in carrying forward this movement. When this shall have been done, it is proposed to send notices to the various churches, to be read by their pastors, calling the attention of all Christian men to the subject and urging its claims upon them, and appointing a meeting at such time and place as shall then appear to be best.

I will, then, with all due defference to the plan of "J. N. O.," suggest the propriety of delaying the call for such a meeting, until the members of the several societies shall be particularly addressed in reference to the matter. And it is earnestly to be hoped that all Evangelical Christians, (whatever may be their particular belief on minor points,) will unite together in one common brotherhood, for the carrying out of the great principles of Christianity.

S.

Editors Tribune: I have noticed, with much satisfaction, the appearance in your columns of several articles having reference to the establishment of a "Young Men's Christian Union." The proposal of "J. N. O.," to meet last (Monday) evening is, I think, quite premature. In order to insure success, we must thoroughly canvass the different Evangelical Churches in the city, and find in each of them some one who will interest himself and others in the matter; then, having given the proper notice from every pulpit, and through the press—in short, when all are awakened upon the subject—then let us meet, and make a strong effort; for to start feebly again would be to follow the attempt made several years since.

Hoping, therefore, that this meeting may be postponed until we can muster a large number,

I remain, D.

EDITOR TRIBUNE:—I have read with pleasure the correspondence in your valuable paper, relative to the formation of a "Young Men's Christian Alliance."

No good citizen can for a moment contemplate the movement without having all his sympathies aroused in its favor.—Let such an organization be established forthwith, and under its broad banner let us invite every young man, (be he a member or not of an evangelical church,) who determines to live a christian life, and thus escape the thousand snares that beset every young man in the city. Let the test of membership, not be the creed professed, but the honest, firm resolve. Then shall this organization, indeed, be a co-worker with him who "came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—CHICAGO March 20, 1858.—Present, Messrs. Moseley, Hoard, Haven, Bass, Brooks, Dore, Miller, Carpenter, Brewster, Ward and [illegible].

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools was read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Dore, it was ordered that six thousand copies of the Superintendent's Report be provided for distribution.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the Finance Committee appointed at last meeting, were requested to consider the terms on which Block 86, of School Section is leased, and report to this Board.

Mr. Haven, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the Committee had examined the accounts of the Comptroller in relation to the School tax fund, and found satisfactory vouchers for the different sums with which this fund is charged.

On motion of Mr. Bass, the Finance Committee were requested to confer with the Committee on Schools of the Common Council, respecting the expediency of modifying the ordinances in relation to schools, so that the expenditures for school house labor and supplies may hereafter be made under the direction of the Board of Education, or upon their recommendation. The President of the Board was added to this Committee.

W. H. WELLS, Sec'y.

ALL persons in favor of nominating an independent ticket for officers of the Young Men's Association, are requested to meet at the rooms of the Association, Portland Block, on Wednesday evening, March 24th, at 7½ o'clock. mh23-2-add

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—There will be a rehersal by the Choir, preparatory to the Old Folks' Concert, this (Tuesday) evening in the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church at 7 o'clock. Singers will please be prompt. As the room is small and the choir large, spectators are requested not to attend except so many as may be necessary to accompany ladies who are members of the choir.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—The Rev. W. C. Van Meter, of the Five Points Mission, will arrive in this city on Wednesday evening with from 30 to 40 children and adults seeking homes in the West.

Mr. VanMeter will remain one night (Wednesday) at the Matteson House, where he will be happy to see friends.

FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.—Public notice is hereby given that there will be a business meeting of the members of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago, at their vestry on Thursday, March 25th, at 7 o'clock P. M. Important business will come before the meeting, and all pew owners are especially requested to be present.

Called by the order of the Trustees:—Messrs. Fitz Bates, Jno. Bean, and AUSTIN CARTER.

CHAS. A. GREGORY, Sec'y.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Prof. Wood, the renowned discoverer of the Hair Restorative, still continues to labor in behalf of the afflicted.

His restoratives are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the hair on the head of the aged, that has been silvered for many years, to grow forth with as much vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantage of youth.

There can be no doubt that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores permanently gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume the beautiful silky texture which has been very desirable in all ages of the world.—[St. Louis Morning Herald.

☞ Sold by all good druggists. mh16-3w

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

☞ There will be services in St. John's Church, Union Park, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at 7½ o'clock; general Prayer Meeting on Friday night, and Young People's Prayer Meeting on Saturday night. All are cordially invited to attend.

DIED.

In this city, March 21st, Mrs. ABIGAIL D. STRATTON, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place at her residence on Du Page street, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this city, March 20th, ELIZA A., the beloved wife of [illegible] Murphy, Esq.

1000 GALS. LARD OIL ON CONSIGNMENT. MARSH, HARWOOD & CO. [illegible] South Water street. mh3-ly

MATTSON'S ELASTIC SYRINGES.—New styles of decided improvement. A supply just received by J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake st.

SHALLENBERGER'S PILLS—ANTIDOTE for Fever and Ague—to be had genuine of SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, 143 Lake street.

250 BXS STARCH ON CONSIGNMENT. MARSH, HARWOOD & CO., 30 South Water street.

HOPS! HOPS!!—100 BALES EASTERN HOPS for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., 16 (Marble Block) Lake street.

GLUE BRUSHES FOR SALE BY J. H. REED & CO.

50 BBLS WINTER ELEPHANT OIL just received by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

25 BBLS. 98 PER CENT. ALCOHOL—Just received and for sale at lowest market prices by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, 143 Lake st.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT—AT SARGENT & ILSLEY'S, 143 Lake st.

BROWN'S EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER at SARGENT & ILSLEY'S, 143 Lake st.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF MARKETS, &C.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, Monday Evening, March 22, 1858.

The week ending to-day, closes with a very large attendance on 'Change, and several other signs of a return to active business for the season. Captains, just arrived to take charge of Canadian vessels here, report the Welland Canal clear of ice, but plenty of it yet afloat in Lake Erie. Green Bay and the Straits of Mackinac are also reported open; the Captain of the schooner Abigail which arrived in port from the Manitous Saturday, reports the islands clear of ice. He also reports seeing a [illegible] of Northport, [illegible] Traverse Bay,) who says a fishing boat had arrived there from Mackinac a few days since with information that the Straits were clear of ice. It is proposed to open the Illinois and Michigan Canal April 1st so that in 4 or 5 days thereafter we may look for boats of grain from the Illinois River. But few Lake Captains have arrived yet, however, and only a few vessels, grain and lumber, are as yet being fitted out, the expense attending a too early preparation is [illegible]. A propeller of the Ogdensburgh Line will make a trip for wood this week to Pt. Washington, but will not venture around the lakes until a little later.

The following was the amount of Flour and Grain in store March 20th, as reported by the warehouses to the Board of Trade:

Wheat, Spring, bu.	[illegible]	Flour, bbls.	[illegible]
" Red,	[illegible]	Corn, bu.	[illegible]
" White,	[illegible]	Oats, bu.	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	Rye, bu.	[illegible]

Receipts of principal articles by rail Saturday, March 20:

[illegible]

The receipts of Flour and Grain for the week ending March 20th, were equivalent to 127,772 bu.; that of Flour being 8,382 bbls; Wheat 72,539 bus; Corn 4,633 bus; Oats 7,[illegible] bus.

The rainy weather of the past week has lessened the receipts greatly, and must for a time to come.

Money matters are still becoming easier—to-day exchange on New York is quite dull at 1½@1¾ selling, with a downward tendency; it is thought, by some, exchange will be at par by June.

FREIGHTS are likely to rule high by Lake the first trips, several vessels were taken last week at 12½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 18c on Canadian bulls to Kingston, but holders now are firm at 15c to Buffalo, and 17c to Kingston. Canal boats, chartered some time since, for corn from Hennepin and similar points on the river to the city, get 12c per bushel. [illegible] on the way at 6½c, and [illegible] at La Salle, awaiting the opening. The corn in these boats is said to look well, which it is hoped may prove true, and cause a good trade at the opening.

PRODUCE of all kinds has been usually active; little trade in Flour, but all the Wheat and Corn taken that offered. Oats continue to tend upward; Butter improves in price, with large shipments made eastward; a lot of 250 kegs of common Ohio sold to-day at 10½c. for which 14c was offered in the winter—proving a loss of some $2,100 to the holder; it is probable good butter will soon sell at 16@20c, the old stock being worked off. Beans are in good demand, good ones being worth $1, while inferior are dull sale. Potatoes are in little demand, good ones selling at 35c per bu. Very little Poultry is received—live turkeys would probably bring 6@8c per lb., and chickens 20@25c each. No demand for Timothy seed, but Clover is in some request at $4.50.

THE GROCERY market is inactive; prospects now are that a decline must take place in Sugars, if the heavy receipts at New York continue; a decline in all leading groceries was had at New Orleans last week.

The following are some of to-day's transactions, [illegible] of leading articles:

FLOUR.—A sale of 200 bbls superfine was made at $2.75 and $2.80 ℔ bbl. Offers of $3.10 were made to-day for choice Spring extras, and refused. Bran and Shorts $7@$8 ℔ ton—Middlings $11@13—Corn Meal $11@12.

WHEAT.—In addition to the cargo of Spring was reported until Saturday at 60c on board April 20th, two other cargoes of 10,000 each sold at same figure, seller's option, on board, one from April 5th to May 1st, the other the last half of May. To-day but little wheat was offered, and buyers were plenty at 59½@61c for old and new receipts—we only noted sales of 900 bu, 1,600 bu, 1200 and 1700 bu, all at 61c, and mostly February receipts, holders being firm at this. Extra Spring wanted at 63@65c in bags to mill; No. 2 red winter the same; No. 1 red 70@80c.

CORN—Sale of 600 bu No. 1 at 32c ℔ 56 lbs in store, at which there is good demand; common 30c ℔ 60 lbs at depot, for distilling.

OATS—Sale of 1,000 bu at 26c in store.

BARLEY—Sales of prime at 46c and No. 2 at 35@40c ℔ 48 lbs on track.

RYE—Steady at 50c ℔ 56 lbs. Eastern malt held at 80c and western [illegible] ℔ bu, and dull.

HIGHWINES—In demand from home consumption and [illegible] at 18½c.

HIDES—Firm and active at 5½@6½c for green and 12½@13c for dry flint. Pelts 50@75c each.

MESS PORK—Very firm—holders asking $15.50 for heavy; an offer of $15 ℔ bbl was made for 1,000 bbls; 200 bbls sold at $15.20 and 50 bbls light at 14.

TALLOW—Sale of 100 bbls at 10½c.

LARD—Firm at 9½@[illegible]; sale of 50 bbls grease at 6½c.

MESS BEEF—Sale to-day of 200 bbls at $13.25 ℔ bbl delivered at Boston; last sales were at $10.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES—The following are leading rates: [illegible] for common N. O.; 7@7½c for fair; 7¾@8c for fully fair and 8@9c for clarified; N. Y. crushed, &c., 12@12½c; Plantation Molasses 40@42c; N. Y. Syrups 40@50c. Belcher's Agency have advanced ¼ all round to-day, 22d, the following being present rates: 11½c for yellow (A), 10¾c for white (C), 11¾c for crushed, powdered and small loaf, 11¾c for doubled refined powdered and crushed, and 12¾c for double refined loaf; Syrups and Molasses unchanged, 40c for S. H. syrup and 62c for golden syrup, in bbls.

LEATHER.—Higher; harness, 21@25c ℔ lb sole, (Buenos Ayres 23c; Orinoco) 23@24c; bridle, 28@30c; upper, $2@[illegible] ℔ dozen.

SUNDRIES.—White Fish $4.25@4.50 for No. 1 halfs; Cheese 8@10c; Butter, firkin, 15@16c; roll 15@16c; choice state and eastern 17@18c; Eggs 10@12c; Live Chickens 25 each; Turkeys [illegible] ℔ lb; Potatoes 30@35c ℔ bu; Green Apples $3@3.50 ℔ bbl; dried 6½@7½c ℔ lb; Cranberries $9.00@9 ℔ bbl; Oranges and Lemons $4 ℔ box; Timothy Seed $1.25@1.50 ℔ bu of 45 lbs; Clover $4.25@4.50; Beans 75@$1 ℔ bu.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY, Mar 22.

HORSES—A great demand for horses for the army has arisen, and contractors find it difficult to get their supply, at the low rates offered. Just such horses as the army calls for are saleable everywhere, and while they are worth more than that in the country, the low rate of $125 which is generally offered, will not buy them in this market. The general decline which has taken place in the price of Produce and almost everything else, has not extended to horses in so great degree. This market, which has been quite stagnant and bare of stock, is improving in supply and demand—the sale horses at the different stables of State street, foot up 135 head, and sales last week were fair for unkind weather. Prices paid ranged from $100@250 for good stock, and they were mostly bought for city use. At one stable, 15 head were sold; at another, 10 head, and 4 at another.

CATTLE.—The market has been very active for the time of year; the receipts being 1,060 head by rail. The range of price has been $2.25@3.50 ℔ 100 lbs. gross. To-day a lot of 25 head sold at $3 ℔ 100. City packers are not yet through, and prices are firm.

HOGS.—Receipts by rail last week were 1,220 head. The ruling rates ranged from $3.25@4.37½ ℔ 100 lbs gross, and considering active to the close.

SHEEP have not been active of sale towards the last of the week; rates are $2.25@3.50 ℔ 100 lbs, live, for those averaging 80@100 lbs, gross.

The following report from the principal yards will show more fully the week's transactions:

LAKE STREET BAZAAR AND SHIPPING YARDS MARKET REPORTED BY WALTER SHERMAN EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRIBUNE.

MONDAY, March 22.

Beeves generally sold by live weight. Some sales by the head.

Sheep sold by live weight and by the head.

Swine sold by live weight or estimated nett weight.

Cows and calves generally sold by the head.

Cattle Market remains quite firm, and prices range about the same as our last quotation. Although the supply is insufficient to meet the demand of shippers and packers; there are several eastern buyers now on the market, waiting for the arrival of stock trains, as the market is entirely cleared this evening, with the exception of a few Sheep.

Total number Cattle received for week, 1,[illegible]

" " Sheep " " [illegible]

" " Hogs " " 282.

Shipped via M. C. R. R. 452 Cattle.

" " " " 345 Sheep.

" " " " 91 Hogs.

Sales of 450 ordinary cattle from $2 50@3 25, sales of 47 better quality from $3 25 to 3 50, and a few extra quality from $3.50 to 3.75.

Sales of 225 Sheep from $2 25@3 to 3 25 ℔ cwt.

Sales of 161 Sheep, av'g 98 lbs, at $2.50 ℔ cwt.

Sales of 200 Hogs from $3 50@[illegible] ℔ cwt.

Sales of 10 Cows and Calves from $20 to $35@40 ℔ head.

Below we give the names, number stock, &c:

[illegible]

☞ A SUPPLEMENT, over the signature of "Produce," [illegible] us that the warehouses of this port are only about half full, instead of their capacity being exhausted, as was asserted [illegible], and that the [illegible] thought in this [illegible] was the [illegible] of a warehouse [illegible] down, and was at one time above the "going rates" in consideration of the [illegible] leading now—[illegible] being required for storage.

New York Markets—March 22.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

[illegible]

New York Stock Market—March 22.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Stocks were lower at the second board.

[illegible]

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

WANTED—A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, to take an interest in a Milk Dairy and two large gardens in the city. With one who understands the business, a good arrangement can be made by applying on the west corner of West Madison & Throop sts mh23-1t*

WANTED—FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, for from three to five years, for which the best of city property will be given as security. Address R. B. R., at this office. mh23-1t-2ad1

OFFICE FOR SALE.—A NEW OFFICE, 12x21 feet, situated on the corner of Harrison and Thomas streets, containing two rooms, and well finished inside and out, with necessary furniture, for sale at a bargain. Address P. O. Box 183. mh23-3t*

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, members of the late firm of Barrett, Arnold & Powell, Commission Roofers, have mutually consented to dissolve the co-partnership heretofore existing between them and John Powell under the firm name aforesaid, under the conditions provided for such dissolution in the articles of co-partnership of said firm.

SAMUEL E. BARRETT.

WILLIAM H. ARNOLD.

Chicago, March 18th, 1858.

BARRETT & ARNOLD will continue the same business at the old stand, No. 8 Masonic Temple. mh23-10t*

FOR COLLECTOR, SOUTH CHICAGO—J. Q. HOYT, Esq.—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, property owners and legal voters, feeling an interest in having an active and competent business man elected to the office of Town Collector for the South Town of Chicago, at the coming April election, request the use of your name for that office, at the same time pledging you our undivided support.

Durand Bros & Powers	Van H. Higgins
Charles B Dupee	Geo. W Snow
M D Ogden	C H Curtis
[illegible]	L Newbury
[illegible]	Carlos Haven
[illegible]	Geo P Clarke
Hamblins & Co	J H Thomas
[illegible]	H O Stone
Gould & Blanchard	S Bigelow
Whitaker & brothers	E Keith
Charles Follansbe	J N Bauer
C D Sawyer	[illegible] Perry
J B Doggett	Sidney P Darrow
H Newball & Co	W P Ross
S H Kerfoot & Co	Higginbotham & White
Peake, Marsh & Delong	Leonard & Baldwin
P Granger Adams	R Fossom
Aiken & Norton	Wm A Butters
Edwin Blackman	Parker & Hayward
W B Lounsbury	Sutherland & Gould
B P White	Calvert & McClean
Geo W Stevens & Co	Jenkins & Parsons
S S Barnum	C Hinckley
G & M S Ives	A H Blackall
Floyd & Prentis	J H Henneagan & Co
Archer & Carr	J Johnson
H D Barnett	Chas Tobey
C O Thompson	E E Tuttle
S T Hinckley	Geo H Lagnerre
Daniel B Ankrop	D C Nichols
W S Burbank	W McKindley
Thos B King	W E Stow
J P Brooks	B R Stiles
S C Lawrence	D H Danol's
S B Williams	J P Bristle
J B Williamson	W P Fowler
A B Currier	R F Stevens
L M Fyrst	Jos F Tay
W W Bing	C Dexter
J D Quinlan	M Smith

And about 800 other business men of South Chicago.

Messrs. Durand Bros. & Powers, M. D. Ogden, Smith, Pollard & Co., F. G. Adams, Aiken & Norton, Van H. Higgins, Carlos Haven, and others:

Gentlemen—After due consideration of your request for the use of my name in connection with the office of Collector for South Chicago, in answer I would say that I accept your invitation, and if elected to the office, shall endeavor to discharge its duties to your entire satisfaction.

Respectfully yours, J. Q. HOYT.

Chicago, March 20, 1858. mh23-2t

The Atlantic Monthly

FOR APRIL IS NOW READY,

AND FOR SALE BY

All Booksellers and Newsmen.

mh23-2-ad3

JOHN A. GROW,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 10 Dole's Building, corner of S. Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. mh23-ly

DOCTOR M'LEOD

HAS LOCATED HIS INSTITUTION FOR the Deaf, Blind and Dumb, on the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets (up stairs), Chicago, Illinois.

Deafness, Dizziness, Buzzing, Ear-ache and Noise in the Head, Catarrh and all offensive discharges from the ears, mouth or nostrils, entirely removed.

☞ Dr. M'Leod has made a discovery of a medicine that will absorb the Cataract, and restore vision to the eye without use of the knife. mh23-ly

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,

210 South Water St., Chicago,

DISTILLERS OF ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS and COLOGNE SPIRITS.

Manufacturers of

BURNING FLUID, DOMESTIC LIQUORS, AND WHISKEYS,

RYE, BOURBON, MONONGAHELA and MAGNOLIA WHISKEYS,

Domestic Brandy and Gin,

St. Croix and Jamaica Rum,

Cherry Brandy & Imitation Wines.

Rectifying Coal

Constantly on hand. For the trade only. Orders solicited. mh23-ly

BENEDICT, MALLORY & FARNUM,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,

Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street,

[UP STAIRS]

ARE DAILY RECEIVING A LARGE assortment of the above articles for the coming season.

☞ Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock, which we guarantee

Will Give Satisfaction.

mh23-2m-ad3

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

BOOT & SHOE JOBBERS,

WAREHOUSE:

58 & 60 Lake Street . . . . Chicago.

Would respectfully call the attention of

CASH AND PROMPT PAYING BUYERS

To their

Stock of Boots and Shoes,

NOW DAILY ARRIVING.

Good Goods! Low Prices!! Prompt Pay!!!

mh23-3m-ad3

GREAT SACRIFICES!

THIRTY DAYS LONGER.

The large stock of

Wilder's Safes yet Unsold,

Will be offered for

THIRTY DAYS AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.

It being necessary to close out present stock.

Old Safes Taken in Exchange.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜

S. H. PIERSON & CO.,

mh23-1m-ad7 13 South Water St.

Established in 1836.

JOHN LADEN,

[SUCCESSOR TO LADEN & CO.]

190 Washington, near Fulton Street, NEW YORK CITY.

WHOLESALE DEALER AND MANUFACTURER of all kinds of

Wood, Willow and Painted Ware,

Ropes, Twine, Brushes, Cordage, Brooms, &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

☞ Merchants will find it greatly to their advantage to [illegible], as we have now on hand an EXTRA LARGE STOCK, exclusively for CASH, which enables us to offer first quality goods less than manufacturers' prices. Orders, received by letter, promptly shipped, and prices charged only same as if personally purchased. mh23-3m-ad3

Amusements.

RICE'S

National Amphitheatre.

[illegible] Rice [illegible] Manager & Proprietor

W. Nixon [illegible] Stage Manager.

Reduced Prices.

Tuesday Evening [illegible] March 23, 1858

The great Moral Drama of

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

[illegible]

MASTER GEORGE IN HIS

Grand Act on Two Shetland Ponies.

New, beautiful and exciting

Scenes in the Ring.

[illegible] a grand FOOT RACE FOR A SILVER GOBLET. [illegible]

PRICES REDUCED, to suit the times.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 25 cents; Family Circle, 15 cents; Orchestra, [illegible] [illegible]

McVICKER'S

New Chicago Theatre,

MADISON ST., BETWEEN STATE & DEARBORN.

PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER . . . . J. H. McVICKER.

ASSISTANT MANAGER . . . . F. HARRINGTON.

Eighth Night of the Popular Actor,

MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR.

TUESDAY EVENING . . . . March 23, 1858

Great Hit of the new Prize Tragedy,

Adelchi.

Leontine . . . . Mr Proctor

Lucille . . . . Mrs Proctor

Overture . . . . By the Orchestra

First night of the amusing piece of

Uncle Sam.

Uncle Sam . . . . Mr Bradley

Nancy . . . . Mrs Lotty Hough

Prices of Admission.

Dress Circle and Parquette . . . . Fifty cents.

Second Circle . . . . [illegible]

MASTER ERNST PERABO'S

Valedictory Concert,

On Tuesday Evening, March 23d,

AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

THIS CONCERT WILL BE THE LAST one here in Chicago. It will be the greatest and the most interesting concert ever given in this city. [illegible] [illegible] Master Ernst Perabo will give a proof of his great musical talent and skill [illegible] [illegible] having produced little above the expenses.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1—Overture, Barber of Seville . . . . G. Rossini

Great Western Band.

2—Friar of Orders Gray . . . . Shield

[illegible]

3—Concert Piece for the Piano, with Orchestral accompaniment . . . . G. Reinecke

Master Ernst Perabo.

4—Ballad, 'Tis the Last Rose of Summer.

Mrs. Bostwick.

5—Grand Duo for two Pianos . . . . C. Weis

Master Ernst and H. Perabo.

6—As a proof of the musical talent of E. P. any musician of the audience is respectfully invited to strike [illegible] on a Piano, and E. Perabo will give the names.

PART II.

7—Andante and Rondo, for the Piano, with full Orchestra . . . . Ch. Czerny

Master Ernst Perabo.

8—The White Squall . . . . G. A. Barker

Mr. Th. Goodwin.

9—Souvenir de Bellini; Solo for the Violin . . . . J. Artot.

Master [illegible] Perabo.

10—Rhode's Celebrated Variations.

Mrs. Bostwick.

11—Ben Bolt; Solo for the Piano . . . . W. V. Wallace

Master Ernst Perabo.

12—Financial Crisis, with Fire Bells . . . . E. Perabo

With full Orchestra.

Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at 151 Lake street, Wells' Shoe Store, and at the door.

Ladies' Ball.

A GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL will be given by the ladies of Chicago, at

LIGHT GUARD HALL,

On Wednesday Eve., March 24, 1858.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Eliza Addy	Mary A Ball	Phillis Lankton
Maria A Gannett	Gertrude Dixon	Charlotte Phillips
	Eliza Phillips	

Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets $1, including supper, to be had at Tremont House, Richmond House, and Higgins Bros. Music Store. Carriages [illegible]

☞ All wishing a social time on the Eastern plan are invited to attend, as the ladies will spare no pains to make it one of the best of the season. [illegible] [illegible] presented. mh19 3t*

MRS. J. M. MOZART'S

Saturday Afternoon

CONCERTS.

MRS. MOZART RESPECTFULLY GIVES notice to the public of Chicago, that she intends to give Grand

Vocal and Instrumental Concerts

Every SATURDAY AFTERNOON during the months of April, May, June, September, October, November and December, 1858, at

METROPOLITAN HALL.

The very best talent available will appear from time to time, among which may be named the following well known artists:

MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK,

Mrs. Cassie Mattison,

Mr. J. R. Robbins,

Mr. J. M. Mozart.

Others will appear as occasion will permit.

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Mrs. Mozart promises that these Concerts shall be made superior to any of the kind ever given in Chicago, and she humbly trusts that her endeavors will be seconded by the liberal patronage of the public.

The business department is under the exclusive control of Mr. J. M. Mozart, to whom all business communications must be addressed—Box 2936, Chicago Post Office.

Those persons who have received subscription lists and have not yet returned them, will confer a favor by sending them in at once, as the labor of distributing Tickets occupies considerable time.

Higgins Brothers, and Bookstores generally, will receive subscriptions. Five tickets, for one dollar (good for the season;) reserved slip for $10, $25. mh16-1t-ad4

Announcements.

B. B. STILES IS A CANDIDATE FOR Justice of the Peace for the Town of South Chicago, at the ensuing April election, and respectfully asks the support of his fellow-citizens. mh13-1w-ad3

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—W. W. SNOWDON is a candidate for Justice of the Peace for south Chicago, at the ensuing April election. mh13-3w*

BY THE REQUEST OF MANY FRIENDS, DANIEL G. COOKE will be a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the Town of North Chicago, at the ensuing spring election. mh12-td*

DR. JOSEPH WILLARD, BY THE ADVICE of many friends, presents himself as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for North Chicago, subject to the decision of a Republican Convention. mh16-td*

COLLECTOR OF WEST CHICAGO.—JOHN C. COOKE announces himself as candidate for the office of Collector of West Chicago, subject to the approval of the Republican Convention. mh11-td*

CONSTABLE TOWN SOUTH CHICAGO.—C. T. BOGGS is a candidate for the above office at the April election. mh11-1f-ad6

APRIL ELECTION.—J. A. HOISINGTON is a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace for the Town of South Chicago, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. mh11-1w*

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE SOUTH CHICAGO.—S. H. SEARS is a candidate for Justice of the Peace in the Town of South Chicago, at the April election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. mh13-1w*

TOWN COLLECTOR NORTH CHICAGO. At the solicitation of many friends, G. J. Whiggan announces himself a candidate for Town Collector of North Chicago. mh13-1w-ad7

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—THE UNDERSIGNED is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the Town of North Chicago, at the election to be held in April next.

mh12-1w* ALBERT SANDERSON.

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mh16-2d-ly D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

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CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning..........March 23, 1858.

The Lecompton Constitution.

GREAT SPEECH OF HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL, of Illinois.

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17th, 1858.

Senator TRUMBULL, after effectually demolishing the argument of Mr. BENJAMIN, of [illegible], that Slavery was the creation of English Common Law, and not the effect of statutory enactments, thus proceeds:

DOES SLAVERY GO INTO THE TERRITORIES BY VIRTUE OF THE CONSTITUTION?

The next proposition which is sought to be maintained by those who contend for this extraordinary doctrine that slavery extends into the Territories without any law to create it, is that it goes there by virtue of the Constitution; and this seems to be the President's opinion. The clauses of the Constitution upon this subject, and the only ones which relate to it in any shape, are four. The first is that which apportions representation, and includes as the basis,

"The whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, and three-fifths of all other persons."

That clause is supposed to relate to slaves, or persons held to service, the Constitution not using the word "slave." Another clause of the Constitution is:

"The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

It was contended the other day that under this clause the Constitution of the United States established slavery and carried it to the Territories. Now, what is the Constitution of the United States? It is a compact made between the States of this Union, and possesses only those powers which have been surrendered to it. Because here is a clause denying certain powers to the Congress of the United States, denying their authority to prevent the importation of a certain class of persons before 1808, it is therefore contended, strangely, as it seems to me, that that clause establishes property in those persons and creates slavery. The Congress of the United States, before the expiration of that period, possessed the power, under the general grant of authority to regulate commerce, to prohibit the importation of slaves, and did so in regard to the Territories of the United States. They also possessed power to prohibit their importation into any new States which should be created; but as to the old States they had not this authority down to 1808. Certainly this is not the establishment of slavery by Congress, but it is a power merely to prevent the importation of slaves after a certain period. It was a refusal on the part of the States to surrender to the Federal Government the power which they had to import slaves under their own law for a limited period, and does not tend in the least to establish the proposition that of itself it creates slavery.

Another clause of the Constitution is that relating to the surrender of fugitives. That clause reads as follows:

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It will be observed that this is a provision for the surrender of persons escaping from service, who are held to service by virtue of a *State law*. Could there have been any necessity for a provision to reclaim persons held by virtue of a State law, if the Constitution of the United States had provided that they should be held to service by any of its provisions? It is very clear that there is no provision for reclaiming a slave held by virtue of the Constitution of the United States as the President tells us slaves are held in Kansas. Suppose a fugitive escapes from Kansas, where slavery exists, according to the President, and gets into the State of Iowa; his master comes for him and claims him: what must he show? Under this clause of the Constitution, he must show that he is held to service or labor in consequence of some law or regulation in the State from which he escaped. This clause has no application to Territories; and if it did apply to Territories, still the slave could not be reclaimed, unless it was shown that he was held by virtue of a law or regulation in the Territory or State from whence he escaped.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the political part of their opinion, in discussing this pretended right of a slaveholder to take his slaves into free territory, refer us to still another clause of the Constitution. They say:

"The rights of property are united with the rights of person, and placed on the same ground, by the fifth amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law. And an act of Congress which deprives a citizen of the United States of his liberty or property, merely because he came himself or brought his property into a particular territory of the United States, and who had committed no offence against the laws, could hardly be dignified with the name of due process of law."

Let us examine this clause, which is to be found, I believe, in all the State Constitutions, that no person shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, except by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. If, under that provision, the importation of slaves into a Territory cannot be prohibited, it follows, as a matter of course, that their importation into any of the States cannot be prohibited. The law against the Slave trade would be unconstitutional; for, if a citizen of any of the slaveholding States, having a slave in Cuba, were to bring him to the United States, you could not deprive him of that slave, because it would be depriving him, in the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, of his right to property. If that is the meaning of the Constitution, what becomes of that provision in the Constitution which authorizes Congress after the year of 1808 to prohibit the importation of that class of persons? The Constitution would be inconsistent with itself, if this were the meaning of the clause quoted. What becomes of the law in the District of Columbia—for there was a statute, passed here in 1850—one of the compromise measures—declaring that if any person brought a slave into this District, for sale, or with a view of placing him in a depot, and afterwards removing him elsewhere to be sold, the slave should become free? Did any one suppose this act was a violation of the Constitution of the United States? They have had a similar law in Virginia ever since it was a State. Similar laws exist in Mississippi. It was part of their constitution to prohibit the bringing of slaves into the State, except by persons who came there to settle; and the courts of Virginia have decided that a person born in Virginia, taken subsequently into the State of Maryland, and afterwards purchased and brought back into Virginia, was thereby made free.

THE EFFECT OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

It is not a deprivation of the right to property to declare that the introduction of a particular class of persons or things, into a State or Territory, shall operate as a *forfeiture* of the thing imported; and this is what the Missouri Compromise amounted to, and nothing more. This is the penalty for importing a forbidden article. We [illegible] forfeiting goods which are imported in violation of our revenue laws. Apply this principle to the act of 1820, and the territory lying north of 36 deg. 30 min. At that time it was uninhabited. No white persons, no slaves, lived there. Had Congress the authority to pass a law prohibiting the importation of slaves into that territory, and providing as a penalty, that if they were introduced they should be free? It clearly had, if it had any authority to pass the law prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia, or if any of the States of the Union have authority to pass such laws. Many of the slaveholding States have such provisions in their constitutions, and many of them have laws against the importation of negroes, and declaring them to be free when imported in violation of such laws. It is a penalty to prevent the importation of persons whom they do not want. On this point, let me refer to an opinion of Judge Story himself, in the case of Groves vs. Slaughter, 15 Peters, page 449, where he says:

"[illegible] the power over this subject [illegible] exclusively with the several States, and each of them has a right to decide for herself, whether it will or will not allow persons of this description to be brought within its limits from another State, either for sale or for any other purpose."

So, sir, when you come to examine each and all of these clauses, it will be found that none of them establish slavery or pretend to deny Congress the right to pass a law preventing the importation of slaves into the Territories.

[illegible] BLOOD AND TREASURE ARGUMENT.

There is, however, another argument, which perhaps I may denominate the common blood and treasure argument. It is that the Territories of the United States belong to all the people of the United States, that they were acquired by the common blood and treasure of all, and that every citizen has the same right to go into the Territories. I admit it. A citizen of South Carolina has precisely the same right that a citizen of Massachusetts has to go into a Territory, no greater, and no less; and if there be a law prohibiting the importation of slaves into a Territory, it is equally obligatory on the citizens of South Carolina and of Massachusetts. They have nothing in the public [illegible] to go upon the public lands, or into any Territory of the United States, unless he goes under and by virtue of some law of Congress, unless Congress authorizes it. Congress exercises its discretion in organizing territorial governments. It may prevent their settlement by white men or black men as it has done for a series of years. Congress might have refused to organize territorial governments in Kansas and Nebraska until this day, and thus have prevented the settlement of a single person, white or black, in either of those Territories. The fact that the property belongs to the United States, gives no individual citizen a right to take it and possess it.

The Capitol belongs to the United States; the White House belongs to the United States; but what would you think of a citizen of South Carolina coming here with his negroes, and taking possession of the White House, because it was acquired by the common blood and treasure of the whole country; or of a citizen from Massachusetts coming here, and taking possession of the Senate Chamber because it was acquired with the blood and treasure of the whole country, and he has equal rights? He has equal rights in subordination to the Constitution and laws of his country. This Capitol and the White House are for the benefit of the citizens of Massachusetts and of South Carolina, and for each alike; but the citizen of either has no right as such to come and occupy them. So it is with the Territories. They belong to the United States, to be taken care of and governed by Congress so long as the territorial condition continues, and citizens are to go there and settle in subordination to such laws as Congress may pass.

THE CONSTITUTION DOES NOT CARRY SLAVERY INTO THE TERRITORIES.

It is incumbent on those who say that the Constitution of the United States extends slavery to Kansas, to point us to the clause. We deny it. Not only does the Constitution of the United States not extend slavery into any of the Territories, but the Constitution itself does not go there until it is extended by the operation of law. The Constitution was made between the States and for the States. It has nothing to do with the Territories, except to confer on Congress the power to govern them. The Constitution was made by the States for their own government, and power was conferred through that Constitution, on the Congress which they create to regulate and govern the Territories. But the Constitution itself does not operate over Territories unless Congress extends it there by law. This was the view of those who passed the Kansas-Nebraska act, for it contains an express provision extending the Constitution over these Territories.

CONGRESS HAS AUTHORITY OVER THE TERRITORIES.

Now, sir, what power has Congress over the Territories? I answer, such power as the Constitution has given, which is to make all needful rules and regulations respecting them—no greater and no less. I am not going into the history of the legislation of Congress from its organization down to the present period, to show that under all administrations Congress has exercised power over the territories, and that, too, on the subject of slavery. But I will take a little time to prove, if I can, that the Supreme Court of the United States has itself established the doctrine firmly that Congress has authority over the Territories; to govern them in its discretion, and to prohibit slavery therein. I would ask those who deny this power, and who at the same time sing hosannas to the court below, and who assail us for refusing to indorse the extra-judicial political opinions of its judges, to stand by the decisions of that court on this subject. As long ago as 1810, Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Sere *vs.* Pitot, (6th Cranch, 336,) used this language:

"The power of governing and legislating for a Territory is the inevitable consequence of the right to acquire and hold territory. Could this position be contested? The constitution declares that 'Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States.' Accordingly, we find Congress possessing and exercising the absolute and undisputed power of governing and legislating for the Territory of Orleans."

In 1828, in the case of Canter *vs.* the American Insurance Company, (1 Peters, 511,) which has been often referred to, the same distinguished judge, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"In the mean time, Florida continues to be a Territory of the United States, governed by that clause of the Constitution which empowers Congress 'to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.' Perhaps the power of governing a Territory belonging to the United States which has not, by becoming a State, acquired the means of self-government, may result necessarily from the facts, that it is not within the jurisdiction of any particular State, and is within the power and jurisdiction of the United States. The right to govern may be the inevitable consequence of the right to acquire territory. Whichever may be the source whence this power may be derived, the possession of it is unquestioned."

In another part of this opinion the court say, that in legislating for the Territories, Congress possesses the combined powers of the Federal and State Governments.

Again, in the case of McCulloch *vs.* the State of Maryland, (4 Wheaton, 422) Chief Justice Marshall, speaking for the whole court, and in another case decided in 1840 by Judge Thompson—the United States *vs.* Gratiot, reported in 14 Peters, 537—both refer without qualification to this clause as the true undoubted source of the power of Congress over Territories. In a late case, that of Cross *vs.* Harrison, reported in 16 Howard, 193, Judge Wayne, in delivering the opinion of the court in regard to a case from California, used this language:

"The territory has been ceded as a conquest, and was to be preserved and governed as such until the sovereignty to which it had passed had legislated for it. That sovereignty was the United States under the Constitution, by which power had been given to Congress 'to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.'"

Here are five decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, reaching from 1810 down to 1855, every one of them affirming the sovereignty of the Territories to be in Congress, and the authority of Congress over the Territories to legislate for them. Now, if the sovereignty of the Territories be in Congress, and if they make all needful rules and regulations for them, may they not pass a law prohibiting slavery in them? Who is to judge what is needful and necessary? That is not a judicial question. It is a question for the discretion of Congress, to determine what laws are needful, necessary and proper for the government of the people who are to settle in the Territories, till they become sufficiently numerous to form a government for themselves.

Now, sir, what shall we say of those gentlemen who assail us for attacking the *obiter dicta* sayings of the Supreme Court of the United States when they are denying the authority of five decisions of that court, reaching through a period of nearly fifty years? What shall we say of the opinion of the court in this Dred Scott case—I do not mean the decision, I mean the opinion of the judges—when they say that this clause giving to Congress authority to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory of the United States, applies only as to the territory which we held at the time the Constitution was formed, directly in the teeth of as many as three of the decisions on that point, to which I have referred, which related to territory acquired after the Constitution was adopted? Florida, Louisiana and California were all acquired subsequently; and yet the Supreme Court of the United in cases relating to those Territories has said that Congress had the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting them under the clause of the Constitution which I have quoted. Shall the opinion of certain judges of the United States overturn the settled decisions of that Court? What right have Senators to attack those decisions? Where was their reverence for the Supreme Court when they were calling upon it here, a year ago, to overturn its own settled decisions for a period of nearly half a century? Are we to be reproached when we say that these last political opinions outside of the cases before the court are not to be treated as authority, and that we will not abide by them, when they assail its settled decisions?

We expect to show, if a case involving the question should ever arise, that the opinions expressed by some of the Judges in the Dred Scott case, are in conflict with the decisions of their own court, in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and I do not believe such a decision as has been indicated will ever be made. Congress have the power, as I insist and as the Supreme Court has repeatedly decided, to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory of the United States, this extending as well to territory which should be acquired as that which we then held; for it is idle to contend, as some of the Judges do, and I believe Judge Taney, that because the definite article "the" is used in this connection, it only applies to "the" territory which we then had. The same reasoning would apply the authority of the President as commander of the Army and Navy, to *the Army and Navy* in existence when the Constitution was made. It is "*the* Army and Navy" of which the President is made Commander-in-Chief. Does not that mean any army and any navy which the United States may ever raise? Would it not be absurd to confine it to the army which was then in existence? Equally it seems to me, is it absurd to confine the language which I have quoted in regard to the authority to govern the Territory of the United States to that territory which we then possessed.

Congress, then, having this authority, in its exercise ought to use a sound discretion and establish for a Territory such a government as it believes will be best for the interests of the people who are to settle it; and this brings up the question of slavery. If Slavery, as an original institution, is a good one; if it is a benefit to the slave and to the white people, then Congress, [illegible] to establish all needful rules [illegible] keep it out. If, however, in the opinion of Congress, it is better to have no Slavery where it does not already exist; if, as an original question in this country, it would have been better to have never been introduced; then Congress, in opening a free Territory to settlement, ought to provide against its introduction.

I believe it to be better for the white race that negro slavery should not exist among them. If that be so, it is the duty of Congress to provide against its spread wherever it has the power, and here is the whole question; that is all there is of it. Nobody proposes any interference with slavery in the States of the Union where it exists under the laws of the States.—All that any one proposes is to prevent its existence in the Territories so long as the territorial condition continues, and if it be excluded for that length of time the result will be that our new States will be free States. Why should this be so objectionable to the South? The South is not settled entirely by slaveholders. I believe only about one in twenty of the white population in the southern States own slaves. I know that those who do not own them help the slaveholders to sustain the institution.—Why? Because they do not want negroes to be placed on an equality with themselves. If laborers themselves, they wish at least to keep up the distinction between them and the laboring negroes, that the latter have a master.—But, sir, I believe to-day that if it were practicable to get rid of the black population, the great mass of the laboring people of the South would be in favor of such a measure. Then labor would be elevated. Then the laboring man of the South, like the same class in the North, would occupy an honorable position in society.

SOUTHERN EMIGRANTS OPPOSED TO SLAVERY.

That, however, is a matter with which we do not propose to interfere. Our only object is to prevent the extension of slavery among the people of the new Territories. We find that emigrants from the southern States, of moderate means, who have come into our northwestern States where slavery did not exist, have been as much opposed to introducing it as emigrants from other portions of the country. A large portion of the State of Illinois is settled by persons from the slaveholding States.—Nearly all the early settlers were from Kentucky and Tennessee, and North Carolina, persons not of large wealth, gaining their livelihood by their own labor, and the great mass of that population is as much opposed to slavery as the emigrants from New England. Such would be their condition at home if it were not an existing institution. Now, sir, when Congress comes to form a government for a people which is to last only until the people become numerous enough to establish one for itself, is there anything wrong in excluding slavery from among them?

THE KANSAS USURPATION.

When the Missouri compromise was repealed, and strife arose as to what should be the future condition of Kansas, those of us who opposed that repeal were anxious that the inhabitants themselves should make it a Free State. People went to the Territory from the North who did not desire slavery among them; persons came from the South who owned slaves and desired their introduction. Hence arose strife and contentions. The history of those difficulties has been given here to-day. I will not take up the time of the Senate by detailing it again at any length. I wish merely to say that it has been a history of usurpation from the beginning. The territorial government was usurped in the first instance, and that usurpation has continued, and the people have been wrongly blamed for not voting, and not taking the government out of the hands of the usurpers, when they were powerless to do so while the usurpation was upheld by the Federal Government and Federal troops. The whole difficulty existed in the original usurpation. Men having once got into power, and having the whole control of the government, and then having the Federal Government to back them, had the ability to perpetuate their power, if they were unscrupulous enough and dishonest enough to do it. How they have done it has been shown to-day. As an illustration of the condition of things in Kansas, I will refer to one case.

THE MARTYR, PHILLIPS.

A young gentleman, by the name of Phillips, went to Kansas as a settler, at an early day. I knew him some six or eight years ago, in the State of Illinois, when he was studying law. He was a modest, unassuming, unobtrusive young man. He went to Kansas as early as 1854. In the fall of that year I met him upon the Mississippi river traveling on a steamboat; learned from him that he had settled in Kansas, at Leavenworth, and was going to make it his home. Knowing that fact, conversation sprang up between us in regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The difficulties had not then commenced. I ascertained that he was in favor of that Kansas-Nebraska act. He took the ground which was common to persons in the northern States who advocated the measure at that time, that the people of the Territory ought to have the right to settle the slavery question for themselves. He said that he was opposed to slavery; that there was no danger of Kansas being made a slave State; but that the people there wanted to settle that matter for themselves; they did not want Congress to settle it for them; they would take care of it. I remonstrated with him, and said to him, "If you are opposed to slavery, and if the people of Kansas are opposed to the introduction of slavery, why are you not willing to let well enough alone? The law of Congress excluded it, and why do you want to do it yourself? Why not allow it to be excluded by virtue of the act of Congress? Because you have power, it is not always wise or advisable to exercise it." I referred him to the language of a celebrated orator in the English Parliament, who, replying to the argument that, because England had the right to tax America, therefore she ought to tax America, illustrated its absurdity by relating the story of the man who insisted on shearing a wolf because he had the right to shear the wolf. When remonstrated with as to the impropriety and danger of undertaking to shear the wolf, he insisted that man had dominion over the beasts of the field; that he had a right to shear the wolf, and therefore he would shear the wolf. [Laughter.] It was so, I remarked to him, with the people of Kansas. They insisted upon exercising the right of excluding slavery themselves, without considering the dangers and the difficulties that would arise from its exercise. However, I was unable to satisfy him.

The next I heard of Mr. Phillips was shortly after the election of March 30, following. He resided at Leavenworth; and being a believer in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the right of the people to regulate their own affairs, and to exclude slavery for themselves, he was very much astonished when the Missourians came over and carried the election, and drove him and his friends from the polls. He immediately made an affidavit of the facts, went to Governor Reeder, who very properly set the election aside, and ordered a new election.

Phillips, from that day, was a marked man. He was seized upon directly after this by a mob, taken across the river, his head shaved, and he, blacked, set up at auction, sold by a negro as a negro, and other indignities heaped upon him. He continued to reside at Leavenworth, and was joined there by a brother, I think. During the reign of Governor Shannon, when military companies were parading that Territory, and expelling free-State settlers under pretense of searching for arms, a company assembled about the house of Phillips and demanded entrance. Phillips having once fallen into the hands of these men and been treated with all sorts of indignities, did not care to surrender himself up a second time. He refused to open his doors. The company demanded entrance, and commenced forcing the doors. He defended himself as best he could, killing two of the assailants, and falling himself, pierced, I believe, by a dozen balls. That was the kind of government they had in Kansas. His wife was taken from Leavenworth, and the last I heard of her she was in a lunatic asylum at Jacksonville, in the State of Illinois.

THE NEW TEST OF DEMOCRACY.

Who do you suppose commanded that military company? Capt. Emery, who was subsequently indicted for this killing—indicted even by a grand jury while the usurpers had authority in Kansas; and while laboring under that indictment for the murder of Phillips, he was appointed by the President of the United States to a land office, which, I understand, he now holds. A nolle prosequi was entered on the indictment, I believe, as was generally done throughout the Territory, during Governor Geary's time. Emery was never brought to trial. He had no process authorizing him to enter the house of Phillips—no sort of authority.

This one case is an illustration of the condition of things in Kansas, under the despotism which has prevailed there from the day of the organization of the territorial government down to 1857, or, I may say, down to the meeting of the last Legislature.

GOV. WALKER.

Governor Walker went to that Territory and blamed the people for not voting; for not going to the elections and taking the control of the government; taking it out of the hands of these men. The President of the United States blames them. He says they ought to have been registered and voted. What chance would the people have of carrying an election? The quantity of fraud, the number of votes returned, was measured by the quantity and the number necessary to win. The people knew that it mattered not whether they polled five hundred or five thousand votes; the returns would be against them. Governor Walker told them that that should not be so, and urged upon them to vote, and he so far prevailed as to induce them to vote at the October election in 1857; and what was the result? Do you say they succeeded? No, sir; they did not succeed by the returns. They did [illegible] astonishment, stepped in to their relief. All was risked upon him, because, had he carried out the frauds and iniquities of the returning officers, and counted the votes they returned, the same usurpers would have perpetuated their power. He threw out the Oxford votes and some others, and by that means the control of the Legislature was given to the real citizens of Kansas; but such a storm of indignation did that raise that his life was threatened, and provision was made that a rejection of fraudulent votes should not happen a second time. The usurpers then went on, under their convention, which had been previously called, to form a State Constitution, and provided, through its machinery, to take the canvassing of the votes out of the hands of Governor Walker, and hold the conducting of future elections, and their returns, in their own hands. They intended, for the future, to provide against an honest count of votes. Although it so happened that the Free State men got the control of the Legislature, by the vote in October, yet it was an accidental circumstance. The frauds were sufficient to have defeated them if allowed.

THE FRAUDULENT REGISTRY.

I say that the people of Kansas are not to be blamed for not going to these elections. The registry law, fair enough on its face, was to be executed in such a way as to retain control in the hands of the usurpers. They appointed all the officers to execute it; and it is a notorious fact, that they not only left out whole counties and districts of country in the registry, but I am told, and I have no doubt of the fact, that thousands of names were put on that list of persons who did not live in Kansas at all. Nine thousand persons were registered as voters, but there were not real citizens of Kansas. I do not suppose one-fourth of them were citizens of Kansas. These names were put there to be used for ulterior purposes, while thousands of citizens known to the officers taking the registry were not put on the list. As part of this system inaugurated in 1855, and continued by heaping fraud upon fraud, a constitution has been framed, and admission into the Union asked. Who asks it? Is it the people of Kansas? I deny it. There is no evidence that the people of Kansas ask to be admitted under this constitution. There is evidence that they do not.

That matter has been so fully and so clearly presented this morning by the Senator from Kentucky, that I should hardly be pardoned for going over the facts again. They show a concerted scheme of the usurpers to keep the control in their own hands. They have taken the appointment of the judges of election, and the counting of the votes, out of the hands of the territorial officers, and placed the whole thing in the hands of men selected by themselves; and we do not know to-day the result of the election held on the 4th of January last. I do not suppose we shall know until after this bill is acted upon. I apprehend we shall know very soon if Kansas be admitted into the Union under this Lecompton Constitution.

MR. SEWARD—But if it is not, what then?

MR. TRUMBULL—If it is not, I presume we shall never know. There will then be no occasion to commit fraud; and men without a motive are not likely to commit great crimes.

THE LEGITIMACY OF THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

This constitution is sought to be maintained on the ground of legitimacy—the old doctrine set up by monarchs, who claim to have been born to rule, to trample upon the rights of other people. We deny this legitimacy entirely; but if it were all true, still it would not alter the case. Congress may admit Kansas as a State. It has a discretion on the subject. It may admit a State under a constitution formed without authority, but there is no legitimacy in the proceedings here. The Territorial Legislature clearly had no authority to call a convention. The Kansas-Nebraska act is not an enabling act. It is an act for the organization of a territorial government, and did not authorize that territorial government to destroy itself. Although the Legislature thought proper to call a convention, and delegates were elected by those who thought proper to vote, their proceedings would have no legitimacy about them, even if the Legislature had been valid. It would simply not be legal, and it might be the means of satisfying Congress that the people desired to come into the Union, and that this constitution expressed their wishes, and was the government of their choice. We have ascertained, however, by the votes taken in January last, that the people are opposed to this constitution. A legal, orderly election has been held since it is said a part of the constitution was voted on by the people on the 21st of December. It matters not so far as we are concerned, when the election upon the constitution was held. That election is a manifestation of the wishes of the people, and it shows that they are opposed to this constitution.

WHAT REASON IS THERE FOR ADMITTING KANSAS.

Then, what excuse have we for admitting Kansas into the Union in this mode? This constitution was not made by the people of Kansas, because they did not participate in the election of delegates to the Lecompton convention. I know it is said they ought to have participated in it, but I have given the reason why they did not. Frauds were practiced upon them; the apportionment was not fair; the registry was not fair; the officers having charge of the poll-books were not men in whom they had the least confidence, and that they judged rightly is manifest from subsequent events. Under such circumstances, the great body of the people did not go into the election; and only some two thousand out of twenty thousand voted; these two thousand would control the others, if they acquiesced in it; but in this case the others had an objection to voting. They did not stay away from the polls for the reason that they were willing that the two thousand who did vote should act for them, but they stayed away because they believed their voting would do no good; they would be out-counted at any rate. Is it not idle to say that this constitution was made by the people of Kansas, when it was made under such circumstances as those? That it has never been ratified by the people of Kansas, we all know. They have never had an opportunity to pass upon it by the authority of the convention. It is said they have passed upon one clause of it; that is, those who thought proper to vote.

Then for what reason should Kansas be admitted into the Union at the present time under this Constitution? The President tells us it should be done in order to get rid of this exciting question. Sir, that is exactly what we were told in 1854 when the Missouri Compromise was repealed. We were told, if you will repeal that compromise, you will localize the question of slavery, and transfer it to the Territory, where it properly belongs. We are told now, if you will admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, you will localize it. Sir, I believe the promise now will be as futile as was the promise before. This will not remove the slavery agitation from the Halls of Congress. We shall be as greatly disappointed if we put faith in the assurances now given by the President, as we were by the assurances which were given in 1854.

BUCHANAN VS. BUCHANAN.

Now, sir, what have been some of the assurances which have been given by Mr. Buchanan heretofore, and how has the present state of things been brought about? I desire to call your attention, for a few moments, to the manner in which this Constitution is sought to be forced through Congress, and some of the contradictions and inconsistencies of its advocates. A few years ago, as was shown the other day by the Senator from Michigan, [Mr. Chandler]—and I will not trouble the Senate by reading again the extracts which he presented—Mr. Buchanan gave it as his opinion that the Missouri compromise was constitutional, and he stated that he had supported it. Within the last year, he has said that it was a mystery to him that anybody should ever have questioned the right to introduce slaves into Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. In his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, he distinctly avowed the doctrine that the people of the Territory had the right to exclude slavery while in a territorial condition. I have that letter before me. In it he says, after alluding to the legislation in regard to Kansas and Nebraska:

"This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

This does not mean that they shall decide it when they form a State government, but it means that they shall decide while in the territorial condition whether slavery shall exist within their limits as a Territory. This is manifest from what follows:

"How vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that, after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure."

So that he was speaking in regard to the right of the people of the Territory to exclude slavery from their limits while in a territorial condition. It was with this letter before the country that he was elected President. No sooner was he elected Chief Magistrate than we find him uttering this doctrine in one of his messages:

"It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States."

I have already shown that no such decision has been made. He assumes that it has been.

"Kansas is, therefore, at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this, the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of a Territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States would be closed against the people and the property of nearly half the members of the Confederacy. Slavery can, therefore, never be prohibited in Kansas, except by means of a con[illegible] under its present constitution."

He does not explain how that is to be done, except he says the people may change their constitution. First admit them as a Slave State in order to afford them a quick means of becoming a free State! He says further, in his message, that the convention "did submit the question whether Kansas should be a free or a Slave State."

Is that true? Did they submit any such question to the people whether it should be a Free State or a Slave State, because it was a Slave State to all intents and purposes, whether the Slavery clause was stricken out or not. If stricken out, the constitution still provided that the slavery existing there should never be interfered with. I could not make this clearer if I were to talk about it for an hour. The constitution stands before us declaring that the existing institution of Slavery shall not be interfered with, even if the Slavery clause be stricken out. In the face of this record, the President has the assurance to say to the Congress of the United States that the question, whether Kansas should be a free or a Slave State, was submitted to the people. The President also says in his message:

"The question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented than it is at the present moment."

Is that true? Is it clearly and distinctly presented? We know the impediments that were thrown around the right of franchise. That is a contradiction of what the President says, and we know the further fact which I have just stated, that no matter how the people voted on the question submitted to them, Kansas was to be a slave State in any event.

EMERY, THE MURDERER, APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

The difficulties attending this question are not to be got rid of by the admission of Kansas under this constitution, as the President supposes. I know that support of this measure is now sought to be made a test of Democracy; a test of party faith; and in this respect it is the counterpart of the Kansas-Nebraska act. I remember very well when that act was passed, and the attempt was first made to make it a test of Democracy. I had no idea then that it would succeed. I had myself always been a Democrat. I disproved of that measure, as did most of the Democracy, as far as I know, in the State of Illinois. Some thought it injudicious; some thought the principle right enough; but nearly all concurred in expressions of regret that the Missouri Compromise was interfered with. I had no idea at that time, when I expressed my dissent from the measure, that I was to cease to be a Democrat. But, sir, then was inaugurated that test of Democracy which had never before obtained in this country. It was then determined that as a man acted in regard to the extension of Slavery into the United States, he was to be considered a Democrat or not. I chose to adhere to my position, and oppose a measure which I thought would lead to the spread of Slavery, although it should be followed by excommunication from a party calling itself Democratic. I deny that after it set up this new test it was the real old Democratic party. Admission to its ranks or its offices did not, after 1854, depend upon the principles which a man individually entertained in regard to the great measures which formerly distinguished Democrats from Whigs, but depended entirely upon his views in regard to the Slavery question; and hence we see that many of the champions of the old Whig party are now the trusted leaders of the so-called Democracy.

Now another test is sought to be introduced; a test involving not only the question whether slavery shall go into Kansas, but involving also the principle of self government, and whether the free white people of Kansas shall be permitted to form a government for themselves. I do not believe we should have had this test but for the slavery question. If slavery were not connected with this Kansas matter, I think there would be no considerable party in the country advocating the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State under this constitution. Slavery lies at the bottom of the difficulty. But there is involved in this issue another principle besides that of African slavery; a principle reaching to white men. For the purpose of carrying out the views of this so called Democratic party in regard to slavery, we see them now willing to force upon a people a constitution they never made, abandoning the professed principles upon which they passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill. That bill never could have been sustained; that measure would have met with utter condemnation throughout the northern States, if it had been understood at the time it passed, as it is understood now—that is, as denying to the people of the Territory the right to exclude slavery while in a territorial condition. It was the self-government principle; it was the right to regulate the matter for themselves that induced many people of the North to approve that measure. I was not one of those who believed that the bill established any such principle, but there were others who did; and although, when the Kansas-Nebraska act passed, they had not the sagacity to foresee the consequences to which it would lead, I commend their honesty, now they do see them, in coming to the rescue of the country, and to the great principle of free government which has been brought into peril.

THE EFFECT OF PASSING THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

Sir, I look upon this as a great question. It is no insignificant matter, as has been intimated; it is a question vital to the existence of this Government. You pass this Lecompton Constitution, and what is the example which you set to the country and to the world? You refuse to investigate these frauds, you bring a State into the Union with the evidence staring you in the face that it comes in under a constitution formed in fraud and in iniquity, and against the will of the people, upon whom it is sought to be enforced. Sir, you sanction these fraudulent returns to some extent by the act of Congress. Do you suppose that the example will not be contagious? There is already too much cheating at elections.

We hear of it in Philadelphia. We have heard of ballot-box stuffing in California. We have heard of fraudulent returns in Minnesota. To cap the climax, here we have the fraudulent returns from Kansas, of which we not only have heard, but which have been proved to exist. Do you believe, if they are sanctioned, that they will not lead them to other frauds in other parts of the Union? Will not bad men everywhere, who love power, resort to similar means to attain or to perpetuate it? Will not those holding the ballot boxes and making the returns of election in other parts of the Union, follow the example set them at Delaware Crossing, Kickapoo, and Oxford, and sanctioned by Congress? I tell you that the purity of the ballot box is necessary to the preservation of republican government; and when you cease to regard it, or protect it, you sap the very foundation upon which the Government rests.

Therefore, I regard it as an all-important question in its consequences, not only upon Kansas, for I will not undertake to say, nor do I know, the consequences which will result there. I think I do know the consequences which would result from a defeat of the measure. There would be peace. All that Congress has to do is to cease from legislation—do nothing. The people of Kansas will now manage their own affairs in peace, if let alone. The government has been wrested from the hands of the usurpers who had control of it. The people themselves have taken possession of it. They will go on, and in due time form a constitution and be admitted into the Union. But, sir, if you pass this Constitution, I will not undertake to be responsible for the consequences, nor can I foresee what they will be. No good can result from it—nothing but evil. The South itself will have gained nothing, for surely the South does not wish to perpetuate injustice and wrong. The South cannot wish to bring a State into the Union upon fraudulent returns. Then, if you are not satisfied that returns are fraudulent, why not investigate them? If you are satisfied that they are, why not refuse to have anything to do with the constitution, and leave the people in this territorial condition?

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE QUESTION.

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) told us the other day that this was an unimportant question; that we ought not to be engaged in it; that greater questions should receive our attention. He pointed very beautifully to the eastern world, where the spoils of accumulated ages were attracting the cupidity of the European powers. The spoils were there ready, and the eagles, he told us, were prepared for the banquet, except one, the youngest mother of them all. She was at home watching her nest lest the young should not live together in peace. He thought this state of things could not long endure, but that she would burst her manacles; and I suppose he meant the inference to be drawn, that we should join with these European Powers who are about to despoil eastern nations of their rights.

Sir, I disagree with the Senator from Virginia on that subject. I believe it better, far better, that we should be at home watching the nest, preserving the ballot-box and our free institutions in their purity, rather than joining with the crowned heads of Europe to seize upon the spoils of empire upon the eastern continent, and subject to our rule an inferior class of people. God forbid, sir, that republican Americans shall ever be united in any unholy alliance for the partition of another Poland, and the subjugation of its inhabitants.—Rather, far better, to remain at home and preserve our institutions as our fathers made them, and above all, preserve the elective franchise pure and uncontaminated. Then, sir, we shall set an example to other nations which they will not be slow to follow; and the time will come when republican institutions will prevail, not only throughout the world; and every man of every clime will be permitted to sit down beneath his own vine and fig-tree, without any to molest or to make him afraid.

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Leaves Chicago [illegible] P. M.
Bridgeport [illegible] P. M.
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Springfield [illegible] P. M.
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72 Randolph Street.
THIS COMPANY HAVE RESOURCES that enable them to sell Wall Paper, at retail, as low as other dealers pay for the same at wholesale. For instance, such Papers as are sold at [illegible]
Liberal discount from the above prices to wholesale dealers.
WM. N. SHAW, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE
Price of Coal.
THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL AND IRON COMPANY, of Lasalle, are now ready to deliver Coal in Chicago, [illegible] until the canal opens, when they will reduce the price of the same. [illegible] Parties contracting [illegible] and willing to contract by the year, can get a reduction on the above prices.
This Coal is mined at a depth of [illegible] feet from the surface, and is far superior to any Illinois Coal offered for sale in Chicago.
The above Company have already expended $75,000 in developing their mines and having an inexhaustible supply of material, with a determination to succeed, they only ask, as they deserve, the patronage of Chicago, to insure a further reduction of from [illegible] to [illegible] per cent. on the above prices within the ensuing two years.
Specimens of coal can be seen at our office, No. [illegible] Clark street, where contracts can be made.
LAW & STROTHER.

Raising Business Blocks.
THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD ANNOUNCE that they are ready to make contracts for RAISING BUSINESS BLOCKS TO GRADE, and all other operations pertaining to the removal or raising of buildings of wood, brick or stone, of any size, to any desired height, or for any distance.
A long residence in this city on the part of Mr. H., enables them to refer with confidence to many of our best citizens for all information as to character and reliability. Mr. Brown's long experience in the business and practical demonstrations in Chicago, are sufficient guarantee that all business with them will be performed according to contract.
Office Room No. 3, third floor, north-east corner of Clark and Randolph streets.
BROWN & HOLLINGSWORTH.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS ARE INVITED.
E. W. DENSMORE & CO.
ARE NOW PREPARED TO SELL AND deliver to any part of the city,
Flour of Chicago.
Any of the various products of their mill. We shall aim at the "stars" in the quality of our goods, and win a good will upon moderate prices. Our brands of Flour, in barrels and bags, are—
"Pt. Clipper" Mills, Choice Extra, No. 1 White Wheat.
Extra Superfine, No. 1 Red Winter.
[illegible]
Also, at wholesale or retail, White Rye Flour, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Corn Meal (bolted and unbolted), Corn and Oat Chop, [illegible]
E. W. DENSMORE & CO.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER BELTING & PACKING, for sale at eastern prices, by the manufacturers' agents, [illegible]
JNO. E. [illegible] & CO.
[illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A [illegible] from the East, a situation [illegible] the Hardware business in a wholesale house in this city [illegible] Address Henry O. Little [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED—AT [illegible] BRITISH CONSULATE, No. [illegible] death of JAMES PURDY [illegible]
J. EDWARD WILKINS [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN, ACCUSTOMED [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible]

WANTED—$2,000—AN ACTIVE [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A [illegible]

Board and Board[illegible]

57 MICHIGAN AVENUE—BOARD[illegible]
Rooms at 57 Michigan Avenue [illegible]

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN & [illegible]

151 STATE STREET—BOARDING[illegible]

To Let or Lease.

HOTEL FOR RENT—I PROPOSE [illegible]
Rock Island, March 17, 1858. L. B. [illegible]

SLEEPING ROOMS TO RENT—[illegible]

TO LEASE—45X100 FEET, BEING [illegible]

FOR RENT—STORE NO. 61 LAKE [illegible]

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE NEAR [illegible]

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS [illegible]

FOR RENT—BRICK WAREHOUSE [illegible]

FOR RENT—FROM FIRST OF MAY [illegible]

FOR RENT OR SALE—ON VERY [illegible]

FOR RENT OR SALE, VERY LOW [illegible]

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE [illegible]

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE [illegible]

FOR RENT—A ROOM, WITH [illegible]

TO RENT—STORE No. 74 LAKE ST. [illegible]

General Notices.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—TWO [illegible]

TO LET—BUSINESS OFFICES [illegible]

FOUND—ON SUNDAY LAST, ON C[illegible]

TO RENT—TWO VALUABLE [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—SCHOONERS [illegible]

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS ARE [illegible]

POSTPONEMENT—THE [illegible]

OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND [illegible]

MONEY—THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible]

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN [illegible]

STEAM MILL FOR SALE [illegible]

REMEMBER THAT [illegible]

NOTICE TO [illegible]

THE BOARD OF SUPER[illegible]

At Eight Dollars per [illegible]

RUDOLPH [illegible]

BAY RUM—A SUPERIOR [illegible]

The Book Trade.

MELVIN'S AMERICAN GIFT BOOK-STORE, 2[illegible] Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. A gift worth from 25 cents to $100, given with every book sold. Personal attention given to filling orders sent by mail or otherwise, promptly and impartially. Liberal arrangements made with agents, and catalogues containing full information sent free to any address.
☞ Send for a catalogue. E. MELVIN.
mh11-1wd&w4m

NEW BOOKS.

HOUSEHOLD WAVERLY—"THE PIRATE." With [illegible] Illustrations on steel, by De [illegible] nard & Stone. [illegible] 16mo, cloth..........$1 50
BEATRICE CENCI. A Historical Novel of the 16th Century. 12mo, cloth..........$1 25
THE WORLD OF MIND. An Elementary Book. By Isaac Taylor. 12mo, cloth..........$1 00
EUROPEAN ACQUAINTANCE. Being Sketches of People in Europe. By J. W. De Forest..........75c
SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE.—The Sad Fortunes of Rev. Amos Barton—Mr. Gilfil's Love Story—Janet's Repentance. By George Eliot. 8vo, paper..........50c
THE CHESS MONTHLY, for March..........25c

☞ Single copies sent by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the annexed price.
CARNES & WILSON, Booksellers, 134 Lake street.
mh6

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE,
FOR MARCH, 1858.
Price, Twenty-Five Cents.
☞ Examine the New Time Indicator in this number.
D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers, 346 & 348 Broadway.
mh3-d1,25

New Law Book.

BRIGHTLY'S UNITED STATES DIGEST. An Analytical Digest of the Laws of the United States, from the adoption of the Constitution to the end of the XXXIVth Congress—1789 to 1857. 1 vol. imp. 8vo., 1,142 pp. Price only $6.

[From Hon. R. B. Taney, Chief Justice of U. S.]
"It is a work of much value and well executed. The heads under which the different Acts of Congress are arranged, are well chosen and appropriate; and what is still more important, the Index, so far as I have been able to examine it, is complete. The book has evidently been prepared with much care and judgment, and will, I doubt not, be very acceptable to the public."

[From Hon. R. C. Grier, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.]
"The work does honor not only to the learning and industry of the author, but to the publishers for the very handsome manner in which it is executed. Those who prefer to have the Statutes in a digested form, will find it a very valuable book."

[From Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, Chief Justice of Vermont.]
"I esteem it a most excellent work of the class."
D. B. COOKE & CO., Portland Block, Chicago.
mh1

Destroyed by Fire!

FREEMAN'S ILLINOIS DIGEST—BEING a full and complete Digest and Compilation of all the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, from Breese's Reports to the 18th volume of Illinois Reports inclusive. 3 royal 8vo volumes. Law sheep. Price $15.
☞ We have the balance of the edition (250 copies) of this most popular work.
D. B. COOKE & CO., Corner Dearborn & Washington sts.
mh1

50 Copies Saved!

BLACKWELL ON TAX TITLES.—A Practical Treatise on the Power to Sell Land for the Non-payment of Taxes Assessed thereon, embracing the Decisions of the Federal Courts, and of the Supreme Judicial Tribunals of the several States. By R. S. Blackwell, of the Chicago Bar. 1 vol 8vo. 600 pp. $5.50.
☞ Fortunately we had fifty copies of this book in Binder's hands at the time of our fire, which can be had on application.
D. B. COOKE & CO., Portland Block, corner Dearborn st.
mh1

Blank Books and Stationery.

NEW FIRMS AND OTHERS WISHING anything in the above line, will find the best assortment in the city at No. 122 Lake street.
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Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Watches, Jewelry and Clocks.
S. BRUENN,
No. 51 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Between Lake and Randolph sts.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM AMERICAN and European Manufacturers, my assortment [illegible] I am selling at the Lowest Cash Prices [illegible]
☞ My Wholesale CLOCK DEPARTMENT is the largest of any in the Western Country [illegible] Don't miss the number—it is 51 South Clark street, next to the Tribune Office.
☞ All kinds of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments made and repaired. [illegible]
mh12

Educational.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S
CHAIN OF
National Mercantile Colleges,
LOCATED AT
Chicago, Illinois—in Clark street.
Cleveland, O.—cor. Superior and Seneca sts.
Buffalo, N. Y.—cor. Main and Seneca sts.
Albany, N. Y.—[illegible]
Detroit, Mich.—No. 76 Woodward avenue.

[illegible]

BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Albany, Cleveland, Buffalo, or Detroit.

Physicians, &c.

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS.—OFFICE NO. 58 WEST RANDOLPH street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

REMOVAL.—DR. ALLPORT has removed his office and residence to [illegible] Washington street, near the new First Presbyterian Church.
ja21-1y

FRENCH DENTAL SURGEON
DOCTOR HENRI [illegible]
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES [illegible]

REMOVAL.—DR. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., has removed his office to No. 144 Lake street, where he will be pleased to wait upon all those requiring Dental operations.

CHICAGO
Homœopathic Pharmacy and Bookstore,
158 Clark Street.
THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER, AT WHOLESALE and retail, a complete assortment of Medicines [illegible]
COWELL & HALSEY.

B-R-O-N-C-H-I-A-L
COUGH AND VOICE LOZENGES [illegible]
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS [illegible]

B-O-S-T-O-N
Notice.
THE PAST EIGHTEEN MONTHS' EX[illegible]

BRASS FOUNDRY.—RAILROAD CAR Boxes, and all kinds of Brass Castings [illegible] HAMILTON, BRIDGES & CO., 136 and 138 Franklin street.

Special Notices.

☞ DR. H. JAMES discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard, and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and there is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night-sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles. It purifies all the fluids and secretions in the shortest reasonable period; it nourishes the patient who is too much reduced to partake of ordinary food; it strengthens, braces and vitalizes the brain; it heals, as if by magic, all internal sores, tubercles, ulcers and inflammations; it stimulates, but is not followed by a reaction; it at once obviates emaciation, building up waste flesh and muscle, as the rain vivifies and enhances the growth of the grass. It is without a rival as a tonic, and it immediately supplies electricity, or magnetic force (as if it were a battery), to every part of the enfeebled and prostrate body. The undersigned has never failed in making those who have tried it completely healthy and happy. Price $2 per bottle. Those who have a particle of doubt as regards the above statement, or do not feel able to purchase the medicine, will have a recipe, containing full instructions for making and successfully using, and a history of the discovery sent free of postage on receipt of their address.
Address DR. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

☞ CAUTION.—The great success which has attended the introduction of Dr. James' East India medicines to the public, has stimulated the avarice of numerous impostors, both in Eastern and Western cities, and accordingly these spurious imitations are unblushingly advertised as East India remedies, in order to deceive people into the belief that they were gotten up by me. The genuine Cannabis Indica is gotten up in bottles, with "Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.," blown in the glass. There is no member of my family authorized to sell my medicines, nor is the recipe sent from any other place than my residence. I have no agent in Chicago by the name of GILBERT, and all pretensions of the kind by that individual, are a fraud and swindle upon the public.
mh1-1m* H. JAMES, M. D.

☞ DR. JAMES' only Genuine Extract of Cannabis Indica Depot, is now at 141 State street, Chicago, where all orders will be promptly filled by addressing DR. G. S. GILBERT, 141 State street, Chicago, Illinois.
[P. O. Box 1682.] mh4-3m;365

MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS COUNTERFEITED!—Merchants and Traders will be on their guard, and not be imposed upon by a counterfeit of Morse's Indian Root Pills, signed A. B. MOORE. All genuine Indian Root Pills have the name and signature of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box.
J. B. Reed & Co. have been selling the Pills signed A. B. Moore, and we have taken away from them our agency for the genuine Pills. Never buy Morse's Indian Root Pills without finding the name of A. J. White & Co. on the wrapper.
A. J. WHITE & CO., 50 Leonard street, New York.
We supply the following Druggists in Chicago:
Boles, Smith & Co.,
Fenton & Robinson,
G. P. Fuller,
Barkley Bros.,
Burnham & Smith,
Thomas Lord.
mh16-1m[illegible]

☞ Facts cannot be questioned, when the people of any country bear testimony in mass, as in the case of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only have we the individual evidence of the land, but almost every paper in the Union is commenting upon the great benefit derived from the use of these celebrated Bitters, besides various Diplomas awarded them, among which is one from the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, at their Thirteenth Annual Exhibition at Cincinnati, where the Committee was composed chiefly of Physicians in the city. These are all weighty facts, that cannot help but convince the most incredulous that it is at least worthy of trial. For Dyspepsia, in any form, these Bitters are a certain cure when used as per directions on bottle. For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
mh9-w2w

WRITE H. C. Burtman & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., for Circulars, describing the most wonderfully simple and effective Sewing Machine in the world. See advertisement in another column.
ja16-tf

☞ It is an established fact that Dr. Sanford's Invigorator will cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice and General Debility. Many people, personally known to us, whose word cannot be doubted, have given their certificates to prove this, and with such a mass of evidence, who can doubt.
It is truly the invalid's friend, and will give relief when all other remedies fail; and in some instances that have come under our observation, it caused the means of snatching its victim from the grave. We wish all our readers who need medicine would try one bottle, for it will surely give relief. (See advertisement.)
mh3-1m

TO CURE A COLD—A RECIPE THAT RARELY EVER FAILS.—Now, while winter, with its burthen of Colds and Coughs, is with us, we think a remedy that will relieve such visitations should be highly prized, and all who know the worth of this remedy will do—as we do—prize it doubly. Take a double dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and it will give greater relief than any other medicine we ever tried, for we have rarely to repeat the dose to be entirely free from cough, and as soon as the lungs have time to throw off the collected matter, the cure is complete. As a family medicine, for the cure of Bowel Diseases, Worms, Derangement of the Stomach and Liver, we can recommend it heartily. (See advertisement.)

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—D. COWLEY & Co. Proprietors and Manufacturers of [illegible] Patent Artificial Leg—the best and most perfect Leg ever invented. The first premium and diploma awarded by the Cook County Agricultural Society, held at Chicago in the Fall of 1857. Patent granted Sept. 29th, 1857. Manufactory, 138 Lake street, corner of Wells, Room No. 15, Merchant's Exchange. P. O. Box 296.
de27-1y

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. Prepared by Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D., New York City. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
TO MARRIED LADIES they are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. [illegible]
NOTICE.—They should not be used during Pregnancy, as [illegible]
R. B. HUTCHINGS, General Agent for the United States, 165 Broadway, New York.
FENTON & ROBINSON, 124 South Water st.,
FENTON, FISHER & CO., 74 Lake st.,
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, 160 Randolph st.,
Wholesale Agents for Chicago.

DOCTOR THOMSON'S Grand Anatomical, Pathological, Surgical and Microscopic Museum, adjoining his office, on the same floor, at 129 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. These models are from Mons. Talbott's Grand Anatomical Museum, in Paris, and have been obtained at great expense. Ladies admitted exclusively on [illegible] days only, from 9 to 12 A. M. In the evening, gentlemen as usual. Admission 25 cents. Dr. Thomson's patients admitted free of charge. Boys and children never admitted.

PROFESSOR HASKELL'S ELECTRIC OIL.—A supply of this wonderful and celebrated remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Deafness, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Bruises and Sores, relieving all pains [illegible]. For Chronic Stiff Joints, it has positively no equal. Thousands of testimonials of its remarkable cures all over the land, stamp it as the only real remedy for the suffering and afflicted. Messrs. Fenton & Robinson, Wholesale Druggists, 124 Water street, Chicago, are the agents here. For sale at retail by all Druggists. Try one bottle, [illegible] and be relieved.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. The attention of Hotel Keepers, Proprietors of Eating Houses, Caterers for Clubs, Messes, and Private Families is respectfully requested to a trial of LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce. This condiment, by its own merits, has attained the highest rank as a piquant, palatable, and wholesome Sauce, applicable to soup, fish, hot and cold joints, game, &c., &c. [illegible]
A stock always in store. Also orders received for direct shipment from England.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 405 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE. This is one of the best institutions in the country, and the very best place for young men to spend their winter evenings. P. R. Spencer's Writing Classes are now in progress. Students can enter at any time, day or evening. Ladies' Class from 2 to 4 P. M. See advertisement in another column. [illegible]

R E M O V A L !
SAWYER, PAIGE & Co.
Have removed to
16..........Lake Street..........16
(MARBLE BLOCK.)
ONE BLOCK FROM GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT,
Where they will continue the
Wholesale and Retail Drug Business,
WITH UNEQUALLED FACILITIES.
And be pleased to see their old as well as new customers.

FAY & CO.'S MACHINERY DEPOT.
Ten Woodworth Planers,
FIFTY-FIVE [illegible] PLANERS,
Twenty-five Sash and Molding Machines,
15 TENONING MACHINES,
TWENTY SCROLL SAWS,
TWENTY-FIVE SIDING SAWS,
TEN STEAM ENGINES,
LEATHER BELTING, RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, TRUCKS, &c.
Constantly on hand, and for sale at Fay & Co.'s Machine Depot, 150 South Water street, [illegible]

RUFUS BLANCHARD,
52 La Salle Street,
IS NOW OFFERING A FINE COLLECTION of STEEL ENGRAVINGS, in Gilt Frames, [illegible]

50 BALES WADDING—FOR SALE BY [illegible] BROTHERS.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING..........MARCH 23.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Report of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, in Favor of the Pacific Railroad.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19, 1858.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the chairman of the committee on the Pacific Railroad, on Tuesday last introduced a bill which was referred to that committee, to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco.

It proposes to pass through Albuquerque, the Zurio villages on the Tejon Pass. One-half of the road is to be built by the State of California, and the other half by the State of Missouri—the United States to grant money and lands to aid in building it. After twenty miles are built, five per cent. U. S. thirty-year bonds to be issued to the State building it, at the rate of $7,500 per mile, and so on for two hundred miles west of St. Louis and east from San Francisco. Then for two hundred miles further, bonds to be issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile. Then for one hundred miles further, at the rate of $12,500 per mile, and for the remainder of the way at the rate of $15,000 per mile. No bonds to be issued until each section of twenty miles is built—the whole amount of bonds not to exceed $30,000,000. Twenty-five miles of road to be built and equipped the first year by each State, and thereafter not less than one hundred miles each per year. The road to be finished in ten years. The United States to have as a consideration for its aid a legal right to a priority of use for all Government purposes. Five years after the road is finished all mail pay and pay for troops, sailors, munitions of war and Indian goods to be applied to pay the bonds advanced by the United States, until principal and interest are refunded.

If, when the first bonds are due, any indebtedness remain, California and Missouri are severally to pay the balance. The mail pay for daily service to be $600 per mile until after the road has been finished ten years; Government to pay no more for its freights than individuals, and if the President of the United States deems that too high, Congress on his special recommendation, may by law fix a reasonable rate.

Twenty sections of land, per mile, are granted to create a reserve of good lands in Missouri and California, with which to aid in building the road over the plains beyond. It is provided that no patent shall issue until twenty miles of the road are finished, and then the State building it is to have one tenth only of the the amount to which that division of twenty miles would be entitled. On the building of another division of twenty miles, patents are to issue for one tenth of the lands to which that particular division of twenty miles of road would be entitled, and also to one-tenth of that to which the preceding division is entitled. On the completion of a third section of twenty miles of road, patents to issue for one-tenth of the lands to which each of the preceding divisions of the road is entitled, and so on until the road is finished.

Missouri is to begin to build at St. Louis, and California at San Francisco, and proceed continuously. They are to meet on the 108th meridian of longitude, near Zurie. The aid of money is given upon the same principle as the land, for 200 miles at each end only $7,500 per mile; for the next 200 miles $10,000 per mile; for the next 100 miles at each end, $12,500. Thus, for 500 miles at each end—in all 1,000 miles—aid is given only to the amount of $9,500,000. The balance of the $30,000,000 is devoted to the remaining 1,100 miles.

There are to be four branches to the road—two North and two South. No aid but land is given to these. One southern branch to begin at Vicksburgh, running by Fulton, and the other at Fort Smith, running up the Canadian, until they connect with the Pacific Railroad at or near Anto Chico. One northern branch, beginning at the mouth of the Big Sioux on the Missouri, and running by the way of Fort Kearney, and the other at St. Joseph, on the Missouri River, and both to connect with the Pacific Road at or east of Albuquerque. These four branches are so located it is asserted, as to well accommodate every important road in the United States with an easy connection with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

* * *

An Important Decision.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

We publish this morning, in full, a decision rendered yesterday in the United States Court, for the Southern District of Ohio, by the Hon. Judge McLean, in a case of great importance and general interest. The bill was filed by Christian A. Zabriskie vs. the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company to enjoin the payment of a guarantee made by that Company of $400,000 of the bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company. The case was argued last October by Messrs. Otis, of Cleveland, and Talcott, of Buffalo, for the plaintiff, and by Mr. Stanbery and Mr. Ewing for the bondholders. Judge McLean having taken the case under advisement, delivered his opinion yesterday, deciding the case in favor of the bondholders. Notice of appeal was given by the plaintiff.

This case involved some highly interesting questions, touching the validity of railroad bonds.

The decision is a most righteous one, and it is gratifying to find that the unworthy attempt to repudiate an obligation on the part of the C., C. & C. R. R. has been defeated.

* * *

Southern Assailants of Northern Labor.

[From the Boston Journal.]

A correspondent of the New York Post gives the following reminiscences concerning Senator Hammond, of South Carolina:

"I knew his father, who was a true Yankee from Massachusetts. He then resided in Lexington District, South Carolina, and was the owner and manager of a saw-mill. He had previously carried on the business of a butcher at Columbia. His chief pride seemed to be centered in his son, James, whom he trained from childhood in oratorical exercises. The mother of James was, I think, the daughter of an Englishman named Fox. So the aristocratic Senator is half Yankee, half Bull. His Yankee father grudged no sacrifice to make him an orator, and fit him for public life, not expecting that he would distinguish himself chiefly in efforts against the land of his fathers."

On the Boston and Worcester Railroad, shortly after passing the Westboro' station, may be seen an old fashioned square house, with a cupola upon the top, but otherwise of very unpretentious appearance. This house is occupied by two families—brothers. One is a wheelwright, a very worthy man and much respected by his fellow citizens. But he is a Northern laborer, one who gets an humble living by the sweat of his brow, and one of the class stigmatized by Senator Hammond as slaves. This worthy mechanic, however—this child of toil—this Northern slave as he would be termed by the degenerate son of a New England sire—is the father of another Southern representative. In that old house Mr. Maynard, the representative of the Second District in Tennessee, was born. Here his father pursued his useful calling, and his mother and sisters braided straw, bound shoes, and taught school to aid him through college. Here Mr. Maynard imbibed principles which should have governed his career through life, but which seem to have been lost sight of in pursuit of the glittering prizes of ambition. The son of a Massachusetts wheelwright—the "Yankee school teacher," for such Mr. Maynard was when he first went to the South, is one of the most zealous defenders of the peculiar institution, and one of those who haughtily spurn Northern labor, and who are ready at all times to strike it down. It has been said, and perhaps truly, that Yankees make the hardest slave-drivers. So a New England man, who has fairly turned his back on the home of his childhood, and identified himself with Southern interests, is too often the most ready to attack the interests of the section to which he owes all that he is.

* * *

The Slave Trade in Louisiana.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1858.

I have not the slightest doubt that the project for re-opening the slave trade is a serious and a wide-spread movement. I have good reason for supposing that millions are interested in it. Our newspapers are all out against it, except J. C. Jenkins, in the Delta, and he advocated it a year ago, as the only means of saving the South from Northern progress. The Legislature has actually adopted the bill, and you need not be surprised if it becomes a law. I hear that Governor Wickliffe is not opposed to it.

I am almost ashamed to write you seriously on such a subject, but truth compels me to go further. I fear that more than one Southern member at Washington favors this inhuman and horrible enterprise. Indeed, I know that more than one of them thinks that it is practicable. Doubtless, these movements, cunningly cloaked as they are, cannot and ought not to escape Mr. Buchanan's attention.

The act of 1808 terminating the slave trade, is, I am told, positive; but you may rest assured that the parties at the bottom of this affair have looked to this, as well as to other obstacles. In the present excited condition of the Northern mind, I can well imagine how this scheme will be received.

* * *

A Powerful Intrigue on Foot.

[From the Illinois State Journal.]

There is a very extensive intrigue going on in this State to keep every Buchanan man out of the coming State Convention.

The game is to denounce President Buchanan and endorse Douglas. Administration men should look to this.

From this city, an extensive correspondence is now being carried on in every county in this State, in the name of the Central Committee, urging Douglas' friends to pack the County Conventions.

[illegible] South.

Doubtless many of our readers are ignorant even of the meaning of this term, and much less aware of the extent of this horrid practice. It is we believe, "peculiarly" a southern "institution," and is confined almost exclusively to the fair sex. To those who have seen it, no more disgusting sight can be presented. It is generally prevalent among the poor whites, and is akin to the practice of dirt or clay eating, which is also mainly confined to the South, although many prominent Northern politicians have been known to indulge in it. Snuff-dipping is carried on, especially by the ladies of the pine districts of North Carolina, and in many portions of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Eastern Tennessee, to the same extent that tobacco chewing is practiced among the opposite sex at the North. It may be thus described: A female snuff dipper takes a short stick, and wetting it dips it into her snuff box, and then rubs the gathered dust all about her mouth, into the interstices of her teeth, &c., where she allows it to remain until its strength has been fully absorbed. Others hold the stick thus loaded with snuff in the cheek a la quid of tobacco, and suck it with a decided relish while engaged in their ordinary avocations, while others simply fill the mouth with the snuff, and thus imitate to all intents and purposes the chewing propensities of the men. In the absence of snuff tobacco in the plug or leaf is invariably resorted to as a substitute.

The effect of this disgusting habit upon the mouth, teeth and breath of the victim, can as well be imagined as described. Oriental betel chewing, and the Japanese fashion of blacking the teeth of their married ladies, are the height of perfection when compared to snuff-dipping. The habit also leads to an early decay of the teeth, and predisposes to nervous disorders of every kind. Those who indulge in it become perfect hags in appearance at an early age. We have been led to these remarks by an extract from a correspondent of the Petersburg Express, giving the following startling facts in connection with this odious vice, and its prevalence among the ladies of North Carolina:

> There are, perhaps, in our State, one hundred and twenty five thousand women, leaving out of the account those who have not cut their teeth, and those who have lost them from age. Of this number, eighty per cent. may be safely set down as snuff dippers. Every five of these will use a two ounce paper of snuff per day—that is, to the hundred thousand dippers, two thousand five hundred pounds a day, amounting in one year to the enormous quantity of nine hundred and twelve thousand pounds. In this number of snuff dippers is included all ages, colors and conditions.

* * *

Accident at a School House in Grand Ledge, Ingham County.

A correspondent of the Lansing Journal gives the particulars of an accident which occurred at the school house in Grand Ledge on Tuesday evening of last week.

The winter term was to close with an exhibition, to be held in the evening. A large number of people assembled from that and adjoining towns, and the house was filled to its utmost capacity. Several declamations were well delivered and the band added its music to diversify and enliven the exercises.

At this moment, some one uttered the startled cry, "Leave the house, it is coming down on your heads!" and ere it had died away, crash went the floor, desks and benches, and a large number of men, women and children, were precipitated into the dark and yawning hole. And then came the rush for the door and windows. Wild excitement seemed to pervade the minds of all but a very few, who endeavored to stop the crowd, who in their frantic eagerness, pushed down and trampled upon numbers of women and children, and decrepit old men. Several sprang through the windows, regardless of glass and sash. Many were severely injured, though none fatally.

In a very short time the house was cleared, so that the cause of the disaster was found out. The door broke through, and the posts supporting the ceiling sank with it, hence the supposition that the ceiling was going to fall and crush the audience. Altogether, it was a fearful time, and it is to be wondered that more were not severely hurt, and some who fell through with the floor not killed. It is supposed that about four hundred persons were in the house.—Detroit Tribune.

* * *

How a Southern Democratic Paper Talks.

The Louisville Democrat says of Lecompton:

Let those who support it now make up their account to answer for it. It is a measure that can't be defended before the people of this country. It will be condemned, and the sooner it is abandoned the better. Kansas is not coming into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution; no matter what is done at Washington. It is an event that will not happen. If Congress must admit a State with the Constitution now before them, let them admit the State of Lecompton. It does not belong to the present Territory of Kansas. That place is making another Constitution to suit itself.

* * *

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—A man named Jonas D. Hartzler, of very prepossessing appearance, charged with robbing the U. S. mail, at Danville, was on Thursday, brought by Mr. Dickson, U. S. Marshal, before Commissioner Corneau, of this city, for examination. At the time of his arrest, a decoy letter, together with several others, were found upon his person, and the prisoner candidly confessed his guilt.

Large sums of money passing through the Danville office, have been lost, and it is supposed they were stolen by him. In default of $2,000 bail, Hartzler was committed to the county jail to await his trial at the next term of the United States Court. The prisoner is a brother-in-law of the postmaster at Danville, and has been in the habit of assisting in opening the mails. We are informed that he is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, the Masons, the Good Templars, besides a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—Illinois State Journal (Springfield.)

* * *

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE.—The Washington American gives the following brilliant picture of the Federal capital under Democratic "regulation":

It is known to every citizen of Washington that our city has been, for a long time, in possession of a band of armed ruffians, known as "Regulators," and that their declared business here was to regulate things in Washington. They attacked everything American—everything that bears the name American—from an engine-house to a restaurant, where Americans were known to resort. Every citizen knows that it was and is dangerous to walk abroad after night. Robberies, murders, stabbings, assaults, insults offered to women, are of daily and nightly occurrence. And everybody knows, too, that this was and is a Democratic association, and many know and all believe, that it was brought here at the instigation of some of the heads of the municipal government, who put their hands in their pockets for their maintenance, and to prevent conviction when accidentally arrested. These things are true, and cannot be gainsayed.

* * *

A CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH OBTAINING GOODS BY MEANS OF FALSE PRETENCES.—About half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, Rev. Robt. D. Dwyer was arrested at the State House, by an officer from the Chief's office, on a warrant issued by the Police Court, on complaint of William W. Hubbard, charging the defendant with obtaining one hundred dollars' worth of goods of the complainant by means of false pretenses. Mr. Dwyer, we are informed, resides in Cambridgeport—is an Irishman by birth, and a Congregationalist or Protestant clergyman, having recently officiated in that capacity with considerable popularity at Holmes Hole, Edgartown and other places on Cape Cod. He was brought before the Police Court yesterday afternoon, and in default of $500 for his appearance for examination on the 24th inst., was committed to jail.—Boston Journal.

* * *

"THE HUM."—The following is from the letter of an American now traveling in Italy.—At sunset we reached Gaeta. This place abounds in historical interest, and it was here that the Pope found refuge when he fled from the Republic in 1849. Among the legends of the place is one to the effect that he and the King of Naples, who had come to visit him in his exile, went on board of an American frigate. The commander welcomed them in these terms: "Pope, how are you? King, how d'ye do?" "Here, Lieutenant Jones, you speak French; parley vous with the Pope, while the King and I go down and have a drink. King, come on!"

* * *

A CAMPHENE "PROHIBITORY BILL."—A member of the New York Assembly has introduced a bill, which looks very like a parody on the Maine Law, but which is seriously urged, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or use of camphene, spirit gas, phosphene, burning fluid, et id genus omne, under penalty of $100 for manufacturing or selling each prohibited article, and of $10, each offence, for its use.

* * *

THE TEXAS MORMONS.—A statement was not long since made, in the San Antonio Herald, to the effect that the Mormons of Texas were going to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake. Rev. Lyman Wight, who is the leader of that sect in Texas, contradicts this statement, saying that "we despise the life and conduct of [illegible] as we do the gates of h—l, and consider it a perfect slander upon our character to have our names associated with his on paper."

* * *

JULIA DEAN HAYNE.—The Boston Post says Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, it is stated, made $50,000 by her visit to California. She is now with Dr. Hayne at Charleston, with his relatives, where they intend making a short visit prior to their departure for Europe. Thence they propose going to Australia, to fulfill professional engagements entered into by Mrs. Hayne. These completed, they will return to San Francisco, which they design making their future home.

Miscellaneous.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE
At 229 Lake Street.
WIDMAYER & WENZEL'S ENTIRE STOCK,
Consisting of about
$15,000 Worth of Parlor,
Chamber and Plain Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY
PARLOR SUITS, ETC.
Are now offered to the public at LESS THAN COST, as the business must be closed within sixty days.
Purchasers will Save 25 to 40 per Cent.
By giving us a call. The attention of
WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS AND MANUFACTURERS
is also invited. Also a large assortment of
Fancy Moldings,
Veneers,
Mahogany Plank,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE, ETC.,
At Eastern Price.
C. [illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS,
For Females,
ARE INFALLIBLE FOR REMOVING STOPPAGES OR IRREGULARITIES OF THE MENSES.
These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the Doctor in his practice for many years both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public, for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as a preventive to those ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family.
Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any injury to health; otherwise these Pills are recommended. Directions accompanying each box. Price $1.
Sold at retail by Fenton, Fisher & Co., corner Lake and Dearborn sts., Chicago; Gale Brothers, 202 Randolph st.; Breck & Paine, corner Randolph & State sts.; H. M. & F. Hooker, 30 West Randolph st.; and at wholesale and retail by THOMAS LORD, (Successor to Ray & Baldwin), 83 Lake st., and FENTON & ROBINSON, 124 South Water street, to whom all orders must be addressed. They will furnish dealers and druggists with circulars and show-cards, and the Pills at proprietor's prices.
N. B.—Ladies by inclosing $1 to either of the above agents, at the Chicago P. O., can have Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills sent by return mail (confidentially) to any part of the city or country. See that the signature, "J. Duponco," is upon each box—you will then obtain a medicine that may be relied upon.
fe9'57-1y

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,
Office, No. 210 South Water Street,
DISTILLERS OF
Alcohol—98 Per Cent.
PURE SPIRITS, COLOGNE SPIRITS,
AND BURNING FLUID,
Which they offer for sale to the Trade in lots to suit. Orders from the country will be promptly shipped.

TO THE LADIES
And Mercantile Community.
AT THE EARNEST SOLICITATION OF thousands of the citizens of Chicago, COOK & BRO., the great and world-renowned Chemical Dyers and Scourers, have been induced to open a branch of their business at
No. 133 South Clark Street.
For the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. Their Dye Works are the most extensive and complete west of New York, by introducing the Paris and New York modern system of Steam Dyeing and Finishing. They have also employed the services of the great and celebrated French Chemist and Dyer, Prof. J. Lawson, who will superintend the Ladies' and Mercantile dyeing and finishing department. Every description of ladies' silks, satin and woolen shawls and dresses, curtains, hearth-rugs, table covers, riding habits, &c., are dyed and cleaned and restored to their original perfection.
N. B.—Their mode of cleaning and bleaching white crape shawls is acknowledged by Prof. H. Mason, Chemist and Dyer of Mass., to be unsurpassable. Lace curtains are bleached and made to look like new. All orders from the country promptly executed and warranted.
N. B.—Gentlemen's coats, vests and pants are dyed, cleaned and [illegible] by their great and original chemical process. [illegible] General Depot, No. 133½, and Gents' department 132, South Clark street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Depot,
NO. 48 STATE STREET.
BUTLER & HUNT HAVE NOW ON hand the following sizes in print:
[illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPERS. 5,000 reams of WRAPPING PAPER of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Maher's celebrated NEWS AND BOOK INK.
All of which will be sold for Cash, at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Cash paid for Rags.

Forwarding &c.

1858..........THE..........1858.
NORTHERN
Transportation Company
WILL DURING THE PRESENT SEASON, run their well known and popular line of first class
Steam Propellers and Sailing Vessels
regularly between Ogdensburgh and Oswego and the Upper Lakes [illegible]
AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.
J. Myers, 3 Coenties Slip, New York.
J. L. Warner, [illegible]
George Clark, 113 Broad street, New York.
[illegible]
Hovey & Crawford, Oswego, N. Y.
[illegible]
Crawford & Co., Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
Wm. J. Walker, Toledo, O.
[illegible]
Barclay & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
CONSIGNEES.
Locker & Co., Racine. J. F. Kirkland, Sheboygan.
☞ The undersigned are now prepared to make contracts for the above Line, on favorable terms. All damages and averages adjusted at this office.
MATHER & CO.
mh11-3m100 Corner S. Water & Lasalle sts., Chicago.

1857.
S. S. BALL & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, SALT, WATER LIME, PLASTER, &c. &c.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.
Agents and Proprietors of Ball's line of Steamers
ON GRAND RIVER,
Agents for the
American and Western Transportation Co.'s Line from New York.
J. B. HUGUNIN, Agent..........Chicago, Ill.
CUTLER & WARTS, Agents..........Grand Haven, Mich.
DANIEL BALL..........ALBERT S. BALL.
Mark goods care of "Cutler & Warts," Grand Haven, Mich., by Ball's Line of Steamers, Grand River.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE A NO. 1 FIRST CLASS NEW CANADIAN clipper built Barque [illegible], Capt. Bowman, [illegible] tons register (now in port), will be ready to receive Flour, Grain and other produce, by the 1st of April, and will immediately sail on the opening of the Straits, for Liverpool direct. For Freight, &c., apply to [illegible], Agent,
mh15-1w Corner River & Dock sts.

N. W. GRAHAM & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO ADAMS, GRAHAM & CO.)
Forwarding Merchants,
And Wharf Boat Proprietors,
CAIRO..........ILLINOIS.
SHIPPING AGENTS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, and Agents for all steamers running from and to this point.
RATES FOR FORWARDING, INCLUDING DRAYAGE
(When in quantities of car loads.)

Flour	[illegible] per bbl.
Whisky, Pork and Lard	[illegible]
Grain, in sacks	[illegible]
Sugar, Coffee and Molasses	[illegible]
Dry Goods	[illegible]
Iron, Nails and Glass	[illegible]

Other articles in proportion.
Cash Advances Made on Property Shipped
TO GRAHAM & BOYLE, NEW ORLEANS.
☞ To insure dispatch, goods should be in all cases marked to our care.

R E M O V A L !
C. T. ATKINSON
Has removed to the large and splendid Store,
78..........Lake Street..........78
Four Doors West from Old Store,
Where he is prepared to meet his old and new customers with the
Largest and Best Selected Stock in Chicago,
consisting of
DRESS, CLOAK AND EVERY STYLE OF
Trimmings.
EMBROIDERIES—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.
FRINGES, GIMPS AND RIBBONS,
FANCY GOODS & TOILET ARTICLES,
—ALSO—
Skirts, of every Style and Quality.
And other articles, of too great a variety to enumerate.
☞ I shall be receiving, daily, SPRING STYLES of many of the above named articles.
N. B.—Upper Floors in the Building to Rent.

Daily Arrivals of Sugars.
WE ARE RECEIVING SUGARS DAILY, which were purchased in NEW ORLEANS
Before Present Advance in Prices,
and will sell them to the trade at low prices.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW; OFFICE IN the corner room of Portland Block, over D. B. Cooke & Co.'s New Bookstore.
☞ Admiralty Business promoted.

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☞ Liberal advances made at all times on consignments.

THOS. TEMPLETON..........JAMES A. KINNEY.
TEMPLETON & KINNEY,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Pomeroy's Building (up stairs), South Water street, near Clark.

THOMAS PICKERING & CO.,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, up stairs in Illinois Central R. R. Freight Depot, Chicago.
ja27

C. S. DOLE & CO.,
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SAWYER, MELLEN & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

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COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Railroad and Transportation Agents, and Wharf Boat Proprietors, Cairo, Ill.
Will make Cash Advances on Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce shipped through them to New Orleans.
Mark Goods in all cases to our care.
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GIVE THEIR EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, AND OTHER PRODUCE, On Commission, at No. 149 South Water, corner Clark street, Chicago.

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HOVEY & CRAWFORD,
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PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the sale of Wheat, Corn, Flour, or other Produce, in the Oswego, Albany, Troy, and New York Markets. Also to the shipment of Grain, Flour and other property, from Oswego to the Eastern markets, with fidelity and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms.

A. L. GRIFFEN,
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NO. 13 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.
Also, Agent for the sale of
VERMONT ROOFING SLATE;
Which will make a Fire-Proof Roof.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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SANGER & MITCHELL,
(Successors to W. W. & E. M. Mitchell)
AGENTS FOR BUYING AND SELLING Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams, Dried Fruit, Cheese, &c., on commission. Nos. 214 & 216 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
N. B.—The street has been re-numbered—old Nos. were 192 and 194.

ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,
STORAGE AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS and Dealers in Salt, Water Lime, &c., corner South Water and Franklin sts.

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NO. 55 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
Mathematical, Optical and Surveying Instruments, Levels, Transits, Compasses, &c., made and repaired.

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E. W. WARNER,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE Dealer in Brooms and Brushes, Broom Handles, Broom Brush, and all kinds of Broom Materials.
370 & 372 North Franklin street,
CHICAGO.

HAUSMAN & CO.,
DES MOINES..........IOWA.
LOCATE LANDS AND PAY TAXES IN Iowa and Minnesota. [illegible]

G. H. & L. LAFLIN'S
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 27 South Water street, [illegible] New Goods arriving daily.

CHARLES W. COLSON,
SILVER PLATER, BELL HANGER AND Locksmith, at the old stand of Ford & Colson, No. 86 Randolph street, Chicago. Every description of Plating for Saddlery, Carriage and Harness Makers. Carriage Lamps, Door Plates, Knobs, Bell Pulls, Lightning Rod Points, Globes and Attachments, of all the latest styles and patterns, kept constantly on hand and made to order.

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28..........LAKE STREET..........28
MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER and Dealer in Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Knives, Gun Makers' Material, and Sporting Apparatus of all kinds. Hazard's Powder, All Grains, [illegible] and Safety Fuse, wholesale and retail.
N. B.—Repairing done in the best manner and warranted.

RUTE & SCHIFFER,
NO. 182 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLS.
Call the attention of cash and prompt time buyers to their extensive and well selected stock of American, English and German HARDWARE, Cutlery, Tools, Nails, Glass, &c. Being agents for several Manufacturing Houses in the Eastern States as well as in Europe, we are able to offer more than usual inducements to the Hardware and country trade in general, and solicit a share of their patronage.
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NOTARY PUBLIC,
U. S. Commissioner for the Northern District of Illinois.
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For the States and Territories of the U. States.
No. 2 South Clark street, (up stairs.)
Conveyancing in all its branches attended to.

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F. E. Rigby & Son,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHADE PAINTING, [illegible] Randolph street. Whitewashing and Wall Coloring.

New Flour Mills.
THE NEW HYDRAULIC FLOUR MILLS are now manufacturing FLOUR OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, expressly for the city trade. The brands are—
"MICHIGAN'S DOUBLE EXTRA," made from No. 1 White Wheat, and guaranteed to be superior to any other Flour in the city;
"HYDRAULIC MILLS CHOICE EXTRA," made from No. 1 Red Wheat; and
"HYDRAULIC MILLS EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR," made from Canada Club Wheat.
Either of the above brands of Flour will be found for sale at—
[illegible]
E. R. MITCHELL.

REMOVED TO NO. 4, DOLE'S BLOCK.
T. L. Miller's
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of New York City.
CAPITAL..........[illegible]
PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of New York.
CAPITAL..........[illegible]
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of New York City.
CAPITAL..........[illegible]

ADVERTISING AGENCY,
63 Dearborn st..........Chicago.
C. H. SCRIVEN,
GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT FOR all the leading papers in the West and North-west. [illegible]

300 HHDS. N. O. SUGARS JUST RECEIVED.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 BAGS RIO COFFEE NOW ARRIVING.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Dry Goods.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
[SUCCESSORS TO COOLEY, WADSWORTH & CO.,]
DRY GOODS JOBBERS,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL assortment of
Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Etc.,
for the spring trade.
SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY
will be our motto, and all dealers, particularly cash and short time trade, will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW STORE.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
[Late A. G. Burley & Co.]
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,
Britannia and Silver Plated Ware,
FLUID LAMPS, TABLE CUTLERY
LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
48 Lake Street..........Chicago.
A. G. BURLEY. }
JOHN TYRRELL. }

1858. Spring Trade. 1858.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
81 & 83 SOUTH WATER ST.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL LARGE STOCK OF
Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
DOESKINS, TWEEDS,
VESTINGS, SATINETTS, KY. JEANS, COTTONADES,
Coating Linens and Linen Drills,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC., ETC.,
To which they invite the attention of the Trade.
☞ AGENTS FOR SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

1858. Spring Styles. 1858.
DRY GOODS AND HATS
AT WHOLESALE.
DAVIS, MOODY & CO.,
41 South Water Street,
(OLD NO. 17.)
ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK, DIRECT FROM
Manufacturers and New York Auctions,
Comprising a full line of desirable
Staple and Fancy Goods,
Which will be offered at
LOW PRICES FOR CASH,
And Buyers entitled to Credit.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
—OF—
$50,000 Worth of Dry Goods!
STACY & THOMAS'
LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Have been removed to
54..........Lake Street..........54
For the purpose of selling out
At Cost or Less, at Wholesale or Retail,
BY THE PIECE—FOR CASH.
600 Bales Batting,
50 Bales Sheetings,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
C. B. KING,
Assignee.

ELEGANT EVENING SILKS.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
152..........Lake Street..........152
HAVE IN STORE, AND OFFER FOR SALE, a very rich and extensive assortment of
Evening Dress Silks.
In a great variety of styles, and the latest manufacture. We will offer great inducements in prices, FOR CASH. They have also received late additions to their general stock, and will receive, daily,
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
which they will sell lower than ever.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

Furniture & Upholstery.

Daily Arrivals of
NEW CARPETS!
JOHN WEST,
197..........Lake Street..........197
IS NOW RECEIVING
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
THREE PLY CARPETS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
SUPERFINE CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
VELVET CARPETS,
HEMP CARPETS,
HALL CARPETS,
STAIR CARPETS.
FOR SALE AT THE
Lowest New York Prices.
JOHN WEST.

The attention of the public is also invited to his
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

ROSEWOOD	CHAMBER	SUITS
ROSEWOOD	PARLOR	SUITS
MAHOGANY	CHAMBER	SUITS
MAHOGANY	PARLOR	SUITS
WALNUT	CHAMBER	SUITS
WALNUT	PARLOR	SUITS

Enamelled Chamber Furniture
BEDDING,
MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS,
Made of the best materials only.
JOHN WEST,
mh30 197 Lake Street.

J. E. & H. N. PARSON'S
Fine Furniture
AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Two Doors East of Briggs House.
We would respectfully invite your attention to our large and varied assortment now completing, expressly adapted to the
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
comprising new and elegant designs of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITS,
OAK SIDE-BOARDS—MIRROR DOORS,
Extension Tables and Chairs,
Enamelled Chamber Setts,
ROSEWOOD WARDROBES,
Library Cases and Tables,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
Hall Stands and Chairs, Office Desks,
OVAL AND PIER MIRRORS,
SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES,
together with a great variety of
MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED FURNITURE.
We manufacture only
WELL MADE GOODS,
and will refund the money for any article not proving as represented. Our facilities enable us to offer every article at
Low and Uniform Prices,
And at as low a rate as inferior work is usually sold in this city.
J. E. & H. N. PARSONS,
179 Randolph Street.

Notice to Teamsters and Laborers.
I HAVE IN THE VICINITY OF THE South Branch Canal a number of
Residence Lots,
That I will exchange for LABOR; [illegible]
W. L. SAMPSON.

1000 BUSHELS BEANS FOR SALE BY MARSH, HARWOOD & CO., 20 South Water street.

Banking and Exchange

WILLIAM [illegible] & CO.,
BANKERS,
23 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
Drafts on England, France and Germany.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, 43 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.
Deposits received and interest allowed in special cases. Loaning and Investment of Money on Commission will receive special attention. Collections promptly made and remitted.

BANK OF STERLING.
B. G. WHEELER & CO., BANKERS, DEALERS IN EXCHANGE AND REAL ESTATE Agents, Sterling, Ill.
☞ Prompt attention given to Collections and remittances [illegible]

A. T. SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, 46 Clark street.
Deposits received and interest paid on Special Deposits. Gold and Silver, Land Warrants and Exchange on the East bought and sold. The highest premium paid for uncurrent money.

E. P. LANE..........G. A. SANFORD..........W. A. DICKERMAN.
LANE, SANFORD & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO DICKERMAN, WHEELER & CO., Bankers, Rockford, Illinois. Collections made and remitted promptly, at current rates of Exchange.
REFER TO—Ocean Bank, New York; Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, Boston; Exchange Bank, Chicago.

J. H. ADSIT'S
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 23 Clark street, Chicago.
Deposits received and interest allowed on time deposits.
Sight Exchange on New York and Boston for sale.
Premium paid for Eastern, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky funds.
First class paper discounted.
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.
Illinois & Michigan Canal Scrip wanted.
Prompt attention given to collections.

G. C. WHITNEY & SON,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 38 Clark street, Chicago. Dealers in Eastern and Foreign Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money bought and sold. Premiums paid on City and Eastern Bank Notes. Deposits received, and interest allowed on special deposits. Passage certificates from Liverpool to Chicago. Particular attention given to the negotiation of time notes and Bills of Exchange. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment. Monies invested in Real Estate, and all other transactions in a general Banking and Commission business.

ASHLEY & NORRIS,
23 EXCHANGE PLACE..........NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN STOCKS, Bonds, &c.
☞ Prompt attention given to orders by mail.
REFERENCES.
Wm. A. Booth, Esq., President American Exchange Bank, New York.
C. O. Halsted, Esq., President Manhattan Bank, New York.
Franklin Haven, Esq., President Merchants' Bank, Boston.
J. Amory Davis, Esq., President Suffolk Bank, Boston.
Gilbert & Sons, Bankers, Boston.
Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Willard, Alexander & Co.
BANK OF DEPOSIT,
Collection and Foreign & Domestic Exchange.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON THE USUAL terms. Collections made in all parts of the Eastern and Western States, Territories and Canada. Sell Exchange on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and
England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
ALSO, SHIP PASSAGE TICKETS
From any port in Europe to this country. Buy Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposit, Gold and Uncurrent Money.
50 Clark Street,
mh12 between Lake and Randolph streets.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.
REMITTANCES MADE
On the Day Paper Matures.
I HAVE ARRANGED TO PAY NOTES, Drafts and Acceptances in New York; [illegible] Union Telegraph Office, 11 Lasalle st.

E. B. TAYLOR..........E. KREIGH.
TAYLOR & KREIGH,
BANKERS,
154..........Lake Street..........154
[MARINE BANK BUILDING.]
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND LIBERAL Accommodations granted to Depositors.
COLLECTIONS MADE AND REMITTED
At Current Rates of Exchange.

P. WOODWARD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND LIBERAL accommodations extended to customers.
Interest allowed on special Deposits.
Collections made and promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.
Exchange on the principal Eastern cities at lowest current rates.
Loans negotiated on Real Estate. Security for one or more years.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO.,
ROCKFORD..........ILLINOIS;
ROBERTSON, [illegible] & CO.,
DIXON..........ILLINOIS;
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange.

Hoffman & Gelpcke, Bankers,
CHICAGO.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST allowed on Special Deposits. Liberal accommodations extended to Depositors, independent of the state of the money market.
EXCHANGE and letters of credit, in sums to suit, on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
EXCHANGE ON EUROPE, to importers, at New York quotations.
[illegible]
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN..........OTTO GELPCKE.

Morford Brothers,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Dealers in Land Warrants, corner of Clark and Lake streets.
[illegible]

THE MERCHANTS'
Savings, Loan and Trust Co.
HAVING A CAPITAL OF $500,000 [illegible]
TRUSTEES.
Wm. B. Ogden, W. L. Newberry, Henry Farnham,
Jonathan Burr, [illegible], J. H. Dunham,
F. B. Cooley, [illegible], A. H. Burley,
John H. Foster, George Steel, I. N. Arnold.
J. H. DUNHAM, President.
W. L. NEWBERRY, V. Pres't.
N. H. BARTLETT, Cashier and Sec'y.

Opticians.

IMPROVE YOUR EYESIGHT.
AT THE
OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT AND
EYE INFIRMARY,
37 Clark Street, Room No. 2, Up stairs. 37
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
To those Suffering from Bad Eyesight.
DR. ROSENBERG, OPTICIAN AND OCULIST, (late of Paris, France,) calls the attention of those suffering [illegible]
Newly Improved French Crystal & Brazilian Pebble
SPECTACLES.
[illegible]
L. E. ROSENBERG, Optician and Graduate of the [illegible] Colleges of Vienna and Paris.
[illegible]
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

DISTINCT VISION.
SPECTACLES, SUITED TO ALL SIGHTS and ages, fitted carefully and with judgment, at
59 South Clark Street,
BY
LOUIS MAUSS, OPTICIAN,
(late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N. Y.)
[illegible]

A. H. Taylor & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Dimension & Rubble Stone,
FROM JOLIET, ILL.
[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVth Congress—First Session.

SENATE—MARCH 22.

Mr. Stuart, of Mich., said he would not discuss the Kansas question on the abstract principle of slavery, but on the ground that the action of the Lecompton Convention was an intentional fraud upon the people, and did not express the will of the people. He then followed with considerable closeness the clauses of the President's Message, contending that its reasoning in some cases was fallacious, and in others absurd. He was astonished, he said, that the President should in his special Message say that Kansas was in a state of rebellion, and yet propose the admission of this rebellious State into the Union. He (Stuart) would not recapitulate the history of Kansas. This has already been done well. There are, he said, two factions in the Territory—the Abolitionists who support the Topeka Constitution, and a small squad of extreme Southerners in favor of the extension of Southern institutions, and the revival of the Slave Trade, who favor the Lecompton Constitution, but the great bulk of the people are against both of these Constitutions. Mr. Stuart concluded by replying at much length to the several legal points laid down in Mr. Pugh's recent speech, and announcing that he would vote against the gentleman's amendment.

[The galleries were crammed and in the heat and confusion a lady fainted. Mr. Douglas has just entered, and is holding a confab with Mr. Green. The former looks ill. Everybody is trying to get a look at him. The Turkish visitors have also just entered.]

Mr. Bayard, of Del., proceeded to demonstrate, by reference to numerous legal authorities, that the Lecompton Constitution was framed with all due formality, and concluded with an elaborate defence of slavery.

Mr. Broderick, of California, reviewed at length, the circumstances attending the repeal of the Mo. Compromise, and the consequences following that repeal. The South, he said, by that fatal measure, destroyed its own peace, and was now seeking a remedy by a repeal of the Union. But would a dissolution, he asked, prevent the immigration of free labor into the South? No! Where there is land for homes, there free labor will find its way. Had the Missouri line been permitted to stand, free labor would not have attempted to cross it. A Senator had said cotton is king, but he had omitted to tell us about the fluctuations of the staple. Gold is the king, said Mr. Broderick, not cotton. He represented a State where labor is honorable; where the highest persons are not ashamed to own they have delved in the earth. He was glad the Senator from South Carolina had spoken about white slaves, and he hoped his language would stir up the 200,000 white men in that State who are now kept in subjection by 30,000 wealthy slave owners. The Senator from South Carolina had called the Northern laborers slaves. He did not think him personal, otherwise he should have noticed the remark at the time of its utterance. He (Broderick) was the youngest Senator excepting one on the floor; he had served an apprenticeship of five years at a laborious occupation; he was the son of a laborer, and had only to look round that building to see evidence of his father's handiwork; he, (Mr. B.) was tired of the struggles and jealousies of his class, and went to California; his election in that State to this Senate was not the result of accident, for he had to fight not only against the opposition of his own party, but against presses subsidized by government money. Leaving this personal explanation, he turned to his course in the Senate. He arrayed himself against the Lecompton Constitution, he said, because he believed that all the allegations of frauds against that instrument had been fully proven. These frauds are known to the President, and yet he keeps in office the men who committed the frauds.—He hoped the historian of these times would attribute the attempts to force this measure to the petulancy, failing intellect, and trembling dotage of an old man tottering on the verge of the grave.

The Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock.

HOUSE—MARCH 22.

The House refused (only 23 votes being received the affirmative) to unconditionally discharge John W. Wolcott from custody.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, offered a resolution to discharge Mr. Wolcott, and turn him over to the law for trial at the Criminal Court, on the indictment which had been found against him. Adopted, by Yeas 125; Nays 67.

Mr. Seward, of Ga., presented a majority report in the Matteson case, arguing against the jurisdiction.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, submitted the minority report for the same case.

The subject was postponed till Saturday.

The deficiency appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Garnett, of Va., made a speech in favor of Lecompton.

Mr. Bishop, of Conn., advocated the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Pottle, of N. Y., spoke against it, and was followed by Mr. Morris, of Ill., Mr. Abbot, of Me., and others.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President has authorized public sale of lands at Lecompton and Kickapoo, Kansas, on the 5th and 19th of July next.

The War Department has received dispatches from the Utah expedition.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—At the Saturday evening session of the Senate, very few members were present.

Mr. Wilson spoke in opposition to Lecompton.

In the House, after the report for the week closed, Mr. Adrian, of N. J.; Mr. Morse, of N. Y.; and Mr. Smith, of Ill., spoke against Lecompton; and Mr. Searing, of New York, in its favor.

Mr. Douglas continues quite ill, and from present indications, it is thought probable he will be unable to address the Senate to-morrow for more than a few minutes.

The Republican minority of the Select Committee publish their report. They set forth the frauds at the election, and the irregularity and illegality of the Lecompton Constitution. They challenge investigation into the statement put forth, the whole purpose of the committee having been thwarted in the refusal of the majority to enter upon a full and fair investigation. They submit that the facts already proven are enough to establish the positions they maintain, to the fullest extent:

1st. That an investigation ought to have been had by a committee, with the power and disposition to send for persons and papers.

2d. That the President has been misinformed, and badly advised in regard to the condition of parties in Kansas.

3d. That in proportion as Congress has relaxed its power over territories, that of the executive has increased, and that all the difficulties cannot be improved until Congress shall resume the entire constitutional authority.

4th. That the maligned Topeka Constitution was the act of the people of Kansas, and accords more nearly with the will of the people than any other, and is more entitled to the respect of Kansas.

5th. That the plighted faith of the nation was pledged to the people of Kansas that any constitution which might be submitted by the framers to them, should be submitted for their approval or disapproval, and this has not been done.

6th. That there is no unimpeachable evidence to show that the constitution presented by John Calhoun, is the identical one agreed upon by the Lecompton Convention before it adjourned.

7th. That the Lecompton Constitution is illegal in its origin, and therefore void, and if this were not so, then by the action of the Territorial Legislature, the people have been fairly and legally enabled to vote, for or against, and have emphatically rejected it.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Last evening a fight occurred at the corner of Liberty street and Broadway, between the members of Engine Co. 20 and Hook and Ladder Co. 49. Pistols were fired and one man shot, but how severely could not be learned, as the wounded man was immediately removed by his friends. The police used their clubs freely, and finally quelled the disturbance.

A letter from on board the U. S. steamer Powhatan, at St. Helena, says that a Connecticut slaver had been captured by a British brig, having on board 600 slaves.

The health of the officers and crew of the Powhatan was excellent. Cheney, the American sailor, imprisoned at the Isle of Pines some eight years since, for alleged concern in the slave trade, has been released by Concha, and came passenger in the Black Warrior.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The steamer Black Warrior, from New Orleans via Havana 18th inst., arrived last evening.

Captain General Concha had returned from a tour of observation on the southern side of the island and the Isle of Pines, and was well received everywhere, even in the districts previously most disaffected.

Preparations are being made on an extensive scale at Havana, to celebrate the birth of the Prince of the Asturias. The city will be brilliantly illuminated.

The Toronto Riot.

TORONTO, March 22.—Mathew Sheehan, who was stabbed in the riot on St. Patrick's Day, died on Friday. His funeral was held yesterday, and was the largest ever held in this place.—Several of the rioters have been arrested.—McGee brought the matter before Parliament on Friday night.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mills employ [illegible] operatives. They commenced working this morning. The Company are now paying [illegible] per cent. more than they did before the strike.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 22.—All the mills in this city commenced running full time today. For the past six months the mills have been running only four days in the week.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The steamer Palmetto from Philadelphia for Boston, struck on Black Rock, Black Island, this morning, and sunk. Crew saved.

Sales by Auction.

GRUBB & GILBERT.

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Real Estate Agents, 104 Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn, have large and commodious rooms for the sale of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, and Merchandise of every description. Will also attend to buying and Selling Real Estate.

Strict attention given to out-door sales, and advances made. mh9-1y

BY GRUBB & GILBERT,
104 LAKE STREET.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday morning, March 23, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, 104 Lake street, a large and fine assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Sofas, What-Nots, Hall Stands, Card and Centre Tables, Mahogany Chairs, Piano Stools, Rocking and Easy Chairs. Dining Room Furniture—Extension and Dining Tables, Chairs, Safes, &c. Chamber Furniture—Mahogany and Enamelled Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble Top Bureaus and Washstands, Book Cases, Bedsteads, [illegible] and other Mattresses, Mirrors, [illegible] general variety of housekeeping goods.

Sale without reserve.

GRUBB & GILBERT,
Auctioneers, 104 Lake street.

BY GRUBB & GILBERT
104 LAKE STREET.

FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS,
English and French Line Engravings, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
ON THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25,
at 9½ o'clock,
AT THE STORE OF THOMAS B. FERRIS,
177 Lake Street,

WE WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST bidder, for cash, the entire stock of the most magnificent assortment of rich Gilt Frame FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS; English and French Line Engravings, in elegant frames; [illegible] Mahogany, Rosewood and Gilt Frame LOOKING GLASSES, together with a general assortment of other goods.

Also—One of Herring's Fire-Proof Safes; Desks and Chairs.

Sale to be continued till all is sold.

Buyers from the country can have their goods packed and shipped.

Sale positive and without reserve.

GRUBB & GILBERT,
Auctioneers 104 Lake street.

BY GRUBB & GILBERT.
Monday, April 5, at 10 A. M.

WE WILL SELL AT THE WAREHOUSE of GIBBS, GRIFFIN & Co., the following goods, unless previously called for and charges paid:

[illegible]

GRUBB & GILBERT, Auctioneers.

JOHN RANKIN,
General Auction and Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Crockery and Glassware, Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Clocks, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches, Gold Jewelry, &c.
157 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
(Third Door East of the Briggs House.)

Particular attention given to Out-door Sales. Liberal advances made.

Regular sale days—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. my9

Warehouse Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24th, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell at my sales-room, No. 157 Randolph street, the following goods from the warehouse of [illegible], unless previously called for and charges paid:

[illegible]

JOHN RANKIN.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND Commission Merchants,
No. 76 DEARBORN STREET, A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE POST OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the sale of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Piano Fortes, and all kinds of merchandise.

Auction Sales every day.

Copartnerships, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into partnership for the purpose of [illegible]

JOHN E. HANSON,
JOE C. BURT.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Culver & Co., [illegible]

S. P. CULVER,
C. E. CULVER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNdersigned [illegible]

S. P. CULVER,
C. E. CULVER,
C. DUNKER, Jr.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE co-partnership [illegible]

GEO. W. FLANDERS,
[illegible] ALEXANDER,
THEO. SEDGWICK.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The [illegible]

JOHN S. WRIGHT,
JOHN B. PALMER,
AUGUSTUS W. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—[illegible]

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, by WILLIAM SATTLER & CO.

Notice.—The Importing and Jobbing business, heretofore carried on by Uhrlaub, Sattler & Co., will [illegible]

HERMAN UHRLAUB & CO.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS PLACED HIS Legal business in the hands of [illegible]

J. F. FARNSWORTH.

Legal Notice.

EASTMAN, BEVERIDGE & LUMBARD, Attorneys, Solicitors and Counsellors, will attend to the practice of their profession in the Federal and State Courts. [illegible]

Z. EASTMAN,
J. L. BEVERIDGE,
J. G. LUMBARD.

Medical.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
Great Central Western Agency.
Merchants, Druggists, Traders,
AND OTHERS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING this
World-Renowned Medicine,
can obtain the same at NEW YORK PRICES, [illegible]

SAFEST, SUREST AND CHEAPEST
Family Medicine [illegible]

MRS. THOMPSON, M.D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Obstetrician.
MRS. T., HAVING PRACTICED SUCcessfully [illegible]

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE
FEVER AND AGUE,
And the Various Forms of
BILLIOUS DISEASES,
Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and DUMB AGUE.
[illegible]
PREPARED BY DR. S. SAWYER, AND [illegible]

Cough Troches.
AN EXCELLENT LOZENGE OF OUR own [illegible]
J. H. REED & CO.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE SIXTH DAY OF March, A. D. 1857, Volney E. Russo and Betsey J. Russo (his wife), of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, by their mortgage deed by them made and executed and delivered, of said date, recorded in the Recorder's office of the county of Cook, aforesaid, [illegible] Samuel J. Hobbs [illegible]

Chicago, March 19th, 1858.

SAMUEL J. HOBBS.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
February Term, A. D. 1858.
Simon Shlaus and Joseph Heilbronner vs. William Steinhard and Simon Brill.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said William Steinhard and Simon Brill, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 12th day of March, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said Simon Shlaus and Joseph Heilbronner, against the estate of the said William Steinhard and Simon Brill, [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

C. B. HOSMER, Plff's Att'y

CHANCERY NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
April Term, 1858.
Phillip Taylor vs. Mary E. Taylor.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Mary E. Taylor, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the clerk of said Cook County Court [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

A. GARRISON, Compl'ts Sol'r.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAVING BEEN made [illegible]

Dated Chicago, February 26, 1858.

MICHAEL McAULEY.

COOPER, MULLIGAN & FRENCH, Att'ys.

CHANCERY NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Charles J. Cusack and Horace D. Hawkins [illegible]

WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS JAMES GARDNER, JOHN [illegible]

Chicago, February 15th, 1858.

JOHN H. KEDZIE, Trustee.

Master's Sale.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order [illegible]

Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.

Chicago, January 6, 1858.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN [illegible]

MARGARETHA ROBIN, Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE SECOND DAY of [illegible]

HIRAM A. TUCKER, Mortgagee.

HOLLAND'S BEST VIRGINIA PLUG TOBACCO, always on hand [illegible]

FENTON, PERRY & CO.,
Druggists, 160 Lake st., cor. Dearborn.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE following described lots, situated in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, [illegible] Lots Nos. forty-seven (47) and fifty (50), in Bronson & Co.'s subdivision of part of the south-west quarter of Section [illegible] the said sale will expire on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1858.

JOHN NUTT.

Chicago, Ill., March 5th, 1858.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE NINTH DAY OF February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, Robert Holloway, of Monmouth, in the county of Warren and State of Illinois, and E. Randolph Smith of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, were justly indebted unto Lucius M. Sheldon, of the city, county and State of New York, [illegible]

Dated at Chicago, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1858.

LUCIUS M. SHELDON.

Insurance Statements.

Statement of the Condition
OF THE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Buffalo,
ON THE THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1858.

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the Statute of that State entitled "An Act to Regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not Incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 15th, 1855.

NAME AND LOCATION.

1. The name of this Company is "The Mutual Insurance Company," and is located at Buffalo, in the State of New York.

CAPITAL.

[illegible]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, [illegible]

S. T. ATWATER, Agent.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Home Insurance Company
[illegible]

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE State of Illinois, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

[illegible]

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF OSWEGO,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO [illegible]

Medicines, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE UNFORTUNATE'S GUIDE, GIVING [illegible] By Doctor WM. THOMSON. [illegible]

Address Dr. Wm. Thomson, Box 72, Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago, June 4, 1856.–1y

DR. HUBBELL'S
MEDICAL INFIRMARY,
85 RANDOLPH STREET, 85
Opposite the Revere House.

TO YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS.—NERVOUS Debility and Chronic Diseases, [illegible]

Private Office, No. 85 Randolph street, opposite the Revere House.

THE
LIVER INVIGORATOR!
Prepared by Dr. Sanford,

IS A GREAT SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. [illegible]

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

[illegible]

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, [illegible] New York.

Wholesale Agents in Chicago—FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS [illegible] St. Louis—C. J. WOOD & CO.

BOSTON ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTION, for the treatment of Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine [illegible]

EYE AND EAR.

DR. POLLOK, OCCULIST AND AURIST, [illegible]

OFFICE, 85 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

Wonder of the World.
THE GREAT SECRET REVEALED.—[illegible]

SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS, of new and improved kinds, for sale by J. H. REED & CO.

The Record of the Year.
THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, for the year 1858. [illegible]

FRUITS! FRUITS! FRUITS!
L. A. TALCOTT,
NO. 67 RANDOLPH STREET
[illegible]
APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS, CONFECTIONARY,
Nuts, Cigars, Preserves, &c.

Cleveland Wooden Ware Store,
NO. 248 SOUTH WATER STREET.

ENOCH H. PAINE HAS ON HAND AND offers for sale, at the
Lowest Price, for Cash,
[illegible]

ENOCH H. PAINE,
248 South Water st.

H. Folsom,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry,
COR. LAKE AND CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A RICH STOCK of [illegible]

JEWELRY SETTS.
[illegible]
WATCHES,
[illegible]
GOLD CHAINS,
Guard, Fob, Vest and Chatelaine
[illegible]
Silver and Plated Ware.

Cough Troches.
EXCELLENT LOZENGES, OF OUR OWN [illegible]
J. H. REED & CO.

BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH—AT [illegible]
J. H. REED & CO.

TOOTH POWDERS AND WASHES.
J. H. REED & CO.

TOILET SETTS—MANUFACTURED TO order [illegible]

HAMILTON, BROOKS & CO.

Real Estate for Sale.

ERNST PRUSSING,
Real Estate Agent
AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
50........Clark Street—Up Stairs........50

LOTS, FARMS AND LANDS,
Sold on Commission.
Taxes Paid and Rents Collected
For Non-Residents.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
UNCURRENT MONEY BOUGHT.
Particular Attention Given to Negotiating
LOANS.

SIMEON DOWNING & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND LAND Registry Office, No. 3 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Will give prompt attention to the sale and negotiation of City and Country property, Houses, Lots, Farms Lands, Inland Town and Village Property, Leasing, Renting, &c. Also, negotiations of Money Loans on Bond and Mortgage, and Auction Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Cargoes, &c. A large list of valuable property in the City and throughout the Western States, constantly registering for sale, at bargains.

A. C. Oertel,

REAL ESTATE AND BILL BROKER, 17 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, payment of taxes, assessments, &c., and collecting of Bills, &c.

Loans negotiated and business paper bought and sold at current rates.

Refers to Benj. F. Quimby & Co., Reese, Chase & Co.

U. S. GOVERNMENT
Land Locating Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING HAD MUCH practical experience in
Selecting and Locating Lands
In the various Land Districts in the Western States, has unusual facilities for making valuable selections for
LAND WARRANTS OR CASH
Choice selections may now be made in
WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI.
Persons having Warrants, can have them located
IN THEIR OWN NAME,
And 40 Per Cent. Profit Guaranteed,
Payable in one year.
IOWA, WISCONSIN AND ILLINOIS LANDS
For Sale low for Cash.
Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.
E. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent,
49 Clark street, Chicago.

Western Lands Wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER, DESIROUS OF EMIGRATING WEST, offers to exchange, for Western Lands, his Willow Grove Foundry property, consisting of a large Moulding, Finishing, Machine and Blacksmith Shop, with Machinery and Tools, and a new and comfortable Dwelling. The Machinery is propelled by water. The property has a good patronage, and is situated in Hackettstown, Warren county, New Jersey, an enterprising town of fifteen hundred inhabitants, and surrounded by the best agricultural district in the state. It is the terminus of the Morris & Essex Railroad, and is within two hours' ride of New York City. The Morris Canal passes through the town, which gives great facilities for heavy transportation.

For particulars of price, &c., call on Wm. Little, No. 161 South Water st., Chicago, or the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN S. LITTLE.

For Sale or Rent.

WATER LOTS ON SOUTH BRANCH, near Joy's Ice Houses. 200 feet good Dock, feet deep, and 325 feet rear front.

ALSO,

FOR SALE, a 4½ Years' Lease on Building, 40 feet square, 2½ stories and grounds adjoining, with good steam power.

Apply to
GATES, WARNER, CHALMERS & FRASER,
Eagle Works.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.
LANDS FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company invites the attention of Agriculturists and [illegible]

JOHN WILSON,
Land Com'r I. C. R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.

PROF. HASKELL'S
ELECTRIC OIL.
A POSITIVE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR
Rheumatism and Neuralgia,
DEAFNESS, ERYSIPELAS,
Scrofula, Bronchitis, Tetter, Ringworm and SCALD HEAD,
NERVOUS AND SICK HEAD-ACHES,
CURED IN FROM 3 TO 25 MINUTES!
CORNS, PILES, TOOTH-ACHE, CHRONIC [illegible]
Prices 50c, $1 and $2 per Bottle.
It is the only REAL HAIR INVIGORATOR that will [illegible]
THIS WONDERFUL OIL,
[illegible]
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
[illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
Sextons and Undertakers,
NO. 81 LA SALLE STREET.

HAVE ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, EVERY [illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—INDIA RUBBER [illegible]

PICKLES AND CATSUPS—THE MOST [illegible]

DAVIS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES, of SARGENT & ILSLEY.

50 TCS. NEW RICE FOR SALE BY [illegible]

THERMOMETERS.—GREAT VARIETY. FENTON, PERRY & CO.

WHEREAS ISAAC SHELBY, JR., DID, [illegible]

E. F. BLACKBURN, Trustee.

Chicago, Jan. 20, 1858.

Railroads.

Going East.

Mich. Southern & Nor. Ind. R. R.

1857........WINTER ARRANGEMENT........1858

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO, AS FOLLOWS, viz:

6 A. M. & 8:45 P. M.—For Cleveland, [illegible] Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York, and intermediate places.

3 P. M.—LA PORTE ACCOMMODATION.

One train on Sunday, at 8:45 P. M.

Through tickets for sale at the Depot, and the office under the Tremont House.

G. W. GRAY, Gen. Western Ag't.

1857..WINTER ARRANGEMENT..1858
VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL
And Great Western Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE MICHIGAN CENTRAL Depot, Chicago:

6:00 A. M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS. Arrive at Detroit 7:20 P. M.; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 6:45 A. M.; Albany 5:30 P. M.; New York 12 at night; Philadelphia 11:45 P. M.

7:45 A. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Arrive at Cincinnati at 12 at night.

8:45 P. M.—NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS. Arrive at Detroit 10:15 A. M.; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 10:20 P. M.; New York 6:45 P. M.; Boston 12 at night.

8:45 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Arrive at Cincinnati 1 P. M.; Louisville 4 P. M.

Only one train on Sunday at 8:45 P. M.

6 A. M. and 8:45 P. M. trains connect at Paris with the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway, for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto with Grand Trunk Railway, to Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Quebec and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through tickets for sale at the principal R. Road offices in the West, and at the general office, corner Lake & Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the Depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Sup't.

H. J. SPAULDING, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, CONNECTING the Atlantic cities with Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern States by a continuous Railway direct. This road also connects at Pittsburg with a daily line of steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes, making the most direct, cheapest and reliable route by which Freight can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG.

First Class: Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Books, Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks,) Drugs (in boxes and bales), Feathers, Furs, &c. &c	90 cts per 100 pounds
Second Class: Domestic Sheeting, Shirting and Ticking (in original bales) Drugs (in casks), Hardware, Leather (in rolls or boxes) Wool and Sheep Pelts, Eastward	75 cts per 100 pounds
Third Class: Anvils, Steel, China (in casks) Hemp, Bacon and Pork, Salted (loose or in sacks,) Tobacco, manufactured, (except Cigars or cut), &c. &c	65 cts per 100 pounds
Fourth Class: Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef and Pork, (in casks or boxes eastward), Lard and Lard Oil, Nails, Soda Ash, German Clay, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c	50 cts per 100 pounds
Flour—[illegible] per bbl., until further notice.	
Grain—45 cts. per 100 lbs, until further notice.	
Cotton—$2 per bale, not exceeding 500 lbs. weight, until further notice.	

In shipping goods from any point east of Philadelphia, be particular to mark packages "via Pennsylvania Railroad." All goods consigned to the agents of this road at Philadelphia or Pittsburg, will be forwarded without detention.

FREIGHT AGENTS.—Clarke & Co., Chicago; Parker & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; Wm. Bingham, Louisville, Ky.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co. and Irwin & Co., Cincinnati; R. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilby st., Boston; Leech & Co., No. 2 Astor House, and No. 1 William street, New York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Magraw & Koons, Baltimore; D. A. Stewart, Pittsburg.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent.

H. J. LOMBAERT, Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

May 1, 1857.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA.

Trains leave Pittsburg as follows: Mail, [illegible] A. M.; Fast Line, 3 P. M.; Express Mail, [illegible] P. M.

The Express Mail runs daily, the other two Sundays excepted. Making DIRECT CONNECTIONS with all trains from St. Louis, Mo.; Dubuque, Keokuk and Iowa City, Iowa; Cairo, Rock Island and Chicago, Illinois; Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; [illegible]

AND ALL POINTS IN THE WEST.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.

[illegible]

THOS. MOORE, Agent,
Passenger Lines, Pennsylvania R. R., Phila.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago
RAILROAD.

THIS NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE, NOW open to New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, [illegible]

Making One Grand, Unbroken Railroad Line
BETWEEN CHICAGO AND THE EAST.
Fare as Low as Any Other Route.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, ON VAN BUREN STREET, DAILY, AS FOLLOWS:

6:00, A. M. | 8:45, P. M.

Sundays excepted. Saturdays excepted.

With but one Change of Cars to Pittsburgh.

Checking Baggage Through

To Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, [illegible]

JOHN J. HOUSTON,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent, Pittsburg.

D. W. ROSS, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago.

JAMES W. HUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.

Going West.

Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Line.
Composed of the Chicago & Rock Island and Mississippi & Missouri Railroads.

1857..WINTER ARRANGEMENT..1858
FOR IOWA, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.
No change of Cars between Chicago and Iowa City.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FROM CHICAGO to Joliet, La Salle, Peru, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, [illegible]

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DAILY, from Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman sts., as follows:

9.00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays Excepted.) [illegible]

5 30 P. M.—Night Express [illegible]

[illegible]

W. L. St. JOHN, Gen. Ticket Agent.

J. F. TRACY, Sup't.

Great Western Mail Route.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 4, 1858, Passenger Trains will leave [illegible]

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

[illegible]

JOHN B. TURNER, President.

PHOENIX REPOSITORY
N. E. Corner State and Adams Sts., Chicago.
FOR THE SALE OF
Horses, Carriages and Harness,
AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT [illegible]

OFFICER & BROTHER, BANKERS,
[illegible] LAKE STREET [illegible]

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND LIBERAL [illegible]

100 BBLS. BLEACHED WINTER ELEPHANT OIL [illegible]

SYRINGES, BREAST PUMPS, NIPPLE [illegible]
FENTON, PERRY & CO.

SHEET IRON—1000 BUNDLES SHEET [illegible]
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street.

Going Southwest.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after DEC. 7, 1857, Passenger Trains will leave the Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets, daily, as follows:

8.45 A. M.—Day Express (Sundays excepted), arriving at Burlington at 9 P. M.

8.00 P. M.—Night Express (Saturdays excepted), arriving at Burlington at 8:30 A. M.

4.15 P. M.—(Sundays excepted) [illegible] Batavia and Aurora.

IMPORTANT LOCAL CONNECTIONS.

AT MENDOTA—With Illinois Central R. R. [illegible] Amboy, Dixon, Freeport, Galena and Dunleith, [illegible] Lasalle, Tonica, Wenona, Panola, Bloomington, [illegible] St. Louis, Cairo, &c.

AT BURLINGTON—With Burlington & Missouri River R. R.; for Mount Pleasant, Fairfield, Ottumwa, [illegible] Chariton, Fort Des Moines, Fort Dodge, [illegible] Sioux City, and all portions of Kansas and Nebraska. Western Stage Co. for Montrose, [illegible]

AT QUINCY—With the Steamers of [illegible] & Keokuk Packet Company; for Keokuk, [illegible] St. Louis, &c.

AT PLYMOUTH—With stages for Keokuk.

AT HANNIBAL—With Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. [illegible] parts of Northern Missouri and Kansas.

Tickets may be had at the Depot, and at the [illegible] Central R. R. office, corner Lake and Dearborn sts.

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.

SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent.

Going South.

Illinois Central Railroad.

FOR ST. LOUIS, ALTON, LEAVENWORTH City, Kansas City, Terre Haute, [illegible] Vincennes, Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, [illegible] Naples, Cairo, Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg, New Orleans and all points on the lower Mississippi.

Trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets, as follows:

Peoria, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Cairo Express at [illegible] M. (Sundays excepted.)

Peoria, St. Louis and Cairo Express at 8:45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted.)

This is the only route between Chicago and [illegible] without change of cars, and the most expeditious to Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples.

To passengers for Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, &c., the route, via Cairo, is the only direct, and is [illegible] four hours in advance of any other.

CONNECTING

AT GILMAN—With Peoria & Oquawka R. R. for Galesburg and towns upon main line of [illegible]

AT TOLONO—With trains of the Great Western R. R. east for Danville and Lafayette; west for Springfield, [illegible] sonville and Naples, and towns on the Illinois River.

AT MATTOON—With trains on the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis R. R., going east to Terre Haute, [illegible] Evansville and Crawfordsville; west for Alton and St. Louis.

AT ODIN AND SANDOVAL—With trains of the Ohio & Mississippi R. R.; east for towns upon its line, [illegible] Louis and Alton.

AT ST. LOUIS—With Pacific R. R. and steamers for Kansas and Nebraska and all points on the Missouri river.

AT CAIRO—With steamers for Memphis, [illegible] Orleans, and all points on the Mississippi river.

For Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and St. Paul, [illegible] via Galena & Chicago Union R. R.

At 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Connecting at Dunleith with a daily line of First Class Passenger Steamers for Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, Winona, Hastings, Hudson, Prescott and St. Paul. Also connecting at Dubuque with the DUBUQUE & PACIFIC R. R. for Dyersville, Independence, Cedar Rapids, [illegible]

For Bloomington, La Salle, Dixon, Amboy, [illegible] trains leave via Chicago & Burlington R. R.

At 8:45 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Making direct connections at Mendota with trains on the Line of Illinois Central for all of the above points.

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be obtained at the office of the Michigan Central R. R., opposite Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn sts., also, at the office of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., opposite Tremont House; and at the office of this Company, in the Great Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets.

JAS. C. CLARKE,
Master Transportation.

W. P. JOHNSON,
General Ticket Agent.

SILAS BENT,
Sup't Chicago Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.
HYDE PARK SPECIAL TRAIN
CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 23, THE Hyde Park Train will run as follows—leaving the Great Central Passenger Depot:

[illegible]

Fare each way, 20c.

Commutation tickets may be had by application to the General Ticket Agent, Illinois Central Passenger Depot. No half fare tickets, or free passes are issued for this train.

JAMES C. CLARK, [illegible]

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

FARE FROM CHICAGO TO LOUISVILLE [illegible]

New Albany and Salem Railroad.

FOR NEW ALBANY, LOUISVILLE, LEXINGTON and Frankfort, [illegible]

Only one change of Cars between Chicago and New Albany.

[illegible]

JOHN B. ANDERSON, Sup't.

G. M. GATES, Gen. Passenger Agent.

JAS. PATTON, Gen. Traveling Agent.

Burlington and Missouri River R. R.

IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.—Great United States Mail and Passenger Route! [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.

[illegible]

WM. H. BACKUS, Sup't.

Going North.

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE STATION, corner of West Water and Kinzie Streets, daily, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., and 3:45 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

WALTER S. JOHNSON, Sup't.

Chicago, Oct. 26, 1857.

Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac R'y.

FOR ST. PAUL AND THE NORTHWEST [illegible]

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST [illegible], 1857, Trains will leave the Depot, corner West Water and Kinzie Streets, daily [illegible]

7.00 A. M.—EXPRESS, FREIGHT AND [illegible] TRAIN.

9.00 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, [illegible]

3.00 P. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS [illegible]

[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Ass't Sup.

WAX CANDLES.
An Article very much Superior to Sperm [illegible]
J. H. REED & CO.

Pure Confectionary.
STUART'S CANDIES, FRENCH [illegible] DROPS and CREAM DROPS. [illegible]
J. H. REED & CO.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Of our own Make, and Warranted Pure
J. H. REED & CO.

250 BXS SOAP ON CONSIGNMENT.
MARSH, HARWOOD & CO.

SUGAR.—DAILY ARRIVALS OF ALL grades New Orleans Sugar, [illegible]
REYNOLDS [illegible]

SAL SODA—FOR SALE LOW.
SAWYER, PAINE & CO.

100 M. CHOICE IMPORTED CIGARS just received and for sale by
REYNOLDS [illegible]

500 BOXES CAVENDISH TOBACCO, offered at reduced prices.
[illegible]

15 CANS PRIME NEW FIGS.
REYNOLDS [illegible]

50 BBLS. BURNING FLUID [illegible]
SAWYER, PAINE & CO.

IRISH MOSS, BY THE BBL. AT
SAWYER, PAINE & CO.

4000 GALS. BLEACHED WHALE OIL [illegible]
SAWYER, PAINE & CO.

HOPS! HOPS!!—300 BALES PRIME EASTERN HOPS. [illegible]

SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH [illegible]
FENTON, PERRY & CO.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES [illegible]
SAWYER, PAINE & CO.

500 BOXES STAR CANDLES [illegible]

500 BBLS. [illegible]

FLESH BRUSHES AND STRAPS [illegible]
J. H. REED & CO.

RAY, MEDILL & C

VOL. XI.

DAILY TRIB

Wednesday Morning....

Passage of Lecompton in

It will be seen by our desp Lecompton swindle passed the day by eight majority. The vo but the nays were probably the Senators, with DOUGLAS, STUA and PUGH, (Democrats); and C BELL.

Ready to Withdra

Private despatches from W that the Fire-Eaters in the Hou a squad numbering in all twenty, making ready to withdraw fro Lecompton is defeated. Well, none of the opponents of that any tears over their nullifica weeks will elapse before they wi to accept any terms that the d have it in their hearts to impose

The Collectorship of th

There are no new developmen contest between STROTHER and C place now so worthily filled CONLEY is exerting himself to th he seems to lack backers outsid clique of which he is the centre quiet and assured, depending American birth and well know antecedents than upon the supp The President has been made a his claims, and we do not err wh he already regrets the encourage gave to Mr. CONLEY; but he pleased with the correspondence and Mr. DOUGLAS, when he (Con out—correspondence that was spicy—that he made concessi now would gladly take back. C of resignation, which, so he alleg laid before His Majesty at all, He proved from it that the "Little Dog" and himself was an not too much to say that he forg that it had been formally healed, a month ago, so well scarred ov mere trace of it remained. It province, and we have no doubt pleasure, to make His Majesty a facts. To save time and waste copy of the TRIBUNE may be forw Privy Council.

A City Loan.

The new Administration in the its power, is compelled to borrow Thousand Dollars, to meet curr We have no doubt that this actio city owing to the present conditio ury. We understand that the $70,000 at GEORGE SMITH'S Bank, and another of $20,000 in Phil since November last, and that months' salaries of the city of Mayor's only excepted—are not pretend to be very wise in city fi would like to have some frie John's" explain how it is, that facts of his administration differ the financial statement, issued i which we so vigorously thought, justly defended.

The new loan is made by B. F. Cashier of the Marine Bank, for at 10 per cent. Mr. C. is as un ocrat of the Douglas species, but on so favorable terms to come t the city government, is a suffici of WENTWORTH'S slanders of the the same time an evidence of benefactor he will become whe over into the Republican ranks.

Progress of the Revival—Pr at Metropolitan Ha

That our readers at a dista how strong an interest in religi been awakened in this city, we Metropolitan Hall is one of the of its kind in the West; and th yesterday to its uttermost c o'clock, by those who went the their zeal for spiritual things. are of such a character as perm part therein. A prayer by any to pray, exhortations by those to talk about, the singing of miliar tunes by such as have these repeated as occasion requ tion prompts, are, we underst means used to keep alive and m movement thus happily comme was held the second of these me be indicative of what will ha feeling abroad extends down to has not yet reached, but whi to embrace, more ample accom be sought for the multitude th together.

We notice here a fact in which has manifested itself mean the absence of all excite accompanies religious awakeni professed "revivalism,"—me lungs and herculean enduranc so much a head, by painting lakes of fire and brimstone, ever die, writhing therein, a Pollok, the most blasphem have not been called to aid in going on. Fear seems to not be make men love their Creat is gentle and placid, seem by an all-pervading convi tly for attention to the spiritu has been, with most men, buri under the material pursuits in has been wholly engaged. If the spirit that commenced it, marked its progress, the fruit and abundant. The religious controlling power of human a mean the creed of this church o not a year ago, to have lost th has heretofore displayed. matters of faith, dishonesty in in business, treachery in frien thirst for wealth, reverence after how procured, and catalogues of vice and crime i unknown, and in old b by the spirit of the age, have Providence, believed that the done, and that the divine m long wait its appropriate mani as in the quiet determination are recognizing and obeyin duties, the dawning of the lov We set aside as that with it is a matter of indifference greatest, or which the those who will seek church consequence of their convictio new movement promises to hav beyond ecclesiastical bodies— thinking to the real purpose will be suffered to devise for wealth honesty into business, more purity into politics, to represent man to live and more of it the sum of all human pred

Senator Mason calls of the greatest instru Strange that two hund that it has not yet civili slavery.